PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Bak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 40,036—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
PORT.
OLD TAWNY, delicate and soft ..... Rs. 44 8
Old Crusted, an excellent Wine ..... " 44 8
† INVALIDS, Choice Old ..... " 32 8
White Port ..... " 31 0
Dessert, black capsule ..... " 29 4
FULL BODY, Red do. ..... " 24 12
† Spanish Port ..... " 29 4
† Cases of 2 doz. Pints, Rs. 2 extra.
Discount 5 per cent. for Cash.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th Dec.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLAARAT	1748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
† GANGES	4276	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† GANGES	4205	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6702	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6996	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	30 6	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 27	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo:—
14th Dec, 27th Dec, 24th Jan,
10th Jan, 7th Feb.
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 9th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.
GISELA	F. Kessovich.	4,253	350	9th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Cannon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses boarding at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken in single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Pairs, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th December, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 17th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "JAPAN," 1,950 tons, on the 16th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th December, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th Decr.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH BACON.
Imported by every through Mail.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Wiltshire Bacon in flitches, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Do. do. on Cut	0 15	1 1

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—
WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.
BROWNS AND BLACK
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. FROM Rs. 7-14.
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!
NEW IMPORTATIONS OF
NOVELTIES AND NEW DESIGNS IN
GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN. FANCY GOODS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, ETC., ETC., ETC. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS.
SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY. (DIRECT FROM PARIS.)

	Rs. a.
Argentines (Assorted) Per lb.	4 0
" Almonds "	4 0
Pistachis "	3 0
Chocolate Cream "	2 8
Nougatines "	2 8
Abricotines "	2 8
Fondaunt "	2 8
Pralines Vanille "	2 0
" a la Rose "	2 0
Vanilla Almonds "	2 0
Parisiani Drages "	2 0
Superfine Avalines "	2 0
Liqueur Superfines "	2 0

FRUIT JUJUBES.

Strawberry Per lb.	1 8
Greengage "	1 8
Apricot "	1 8
Pine Apple "	1 8
Peaches "	1 8
Pink Jujubes "	1 8
French Jujubes "	1 8
Fruit Pastilles "	1 8
Honey Pastilles "	1 8
Fruit Dates "	1 8

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

Cough-no-more Per lb.	1 8
Colt's Foot Rock "	1 8
Sugared Valentia Almonds "	1 8
Rose Lozenges "	1 8
Ginger Lozenges "	1 8
Extra Strong Peppermint "	1 8
Conversational Lozenges "	0 12
Barley Sugar "	0 12
" " Bull's Eye "	0 12
'Xmas Fruit "	0 12
Fruit Drops "	0 12
Indian Corn Drops "	0 12
French Mixture "	0 12
Grapes "	0 12
Cocoanut Bullets "	0 12
Acid Drops "	0 12
Orange and Lemon Slices "	0 12
Lemon Drops "	0 12

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS. (DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.)

	Rs. a.
Oberry; Pears, Greengage; Apricots; Mixed	Per lb. 1 12

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS IN FANCY BOXES.

Large Box	Rs. 2-0
Medium Box	Re. 1-4
Small Box	As. 12

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY IN FANCY BOXES.
Large Box, Annas 12. Medium Box, Annas 8. Small, Annas 4.
CHOCOLATE CREAM OR ALMONDS IN FANCY BOXES.
Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 1-8, 1-4, 0-10, and 0-4.
BUTTERSCOTCH.

Large Packet	As. 8.
Small Packet	As. 4.

CARAMELS, NOUGAT, TURKISH DELIGHT.

Large Packet	As. 8
Small Packet	As. 4

TOFFEE.
Lemon, Black Current, Rose. Strawberry, Raspberry, Vanilla, Honey Scotch.
Large Packet As. 8 Small Packet As. 4
CHOCOLATE MENIER.

½lb. Packet	As. 4.
¼lb. Packet	As. 8.
Small Packet	As. 3.

FRY'S SWEET CHOCOLATE.
½lb. Packet, Annas 4.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY,	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
BORDEAUX WINES	ALLSO 'P'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and CHRISTMAS Sent by next Mail in order to reach London in time.
A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful
Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.
Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.
CUMBALLA HILL, KEMP AND CO., LD., BYCULLA.

HAVE YOU NOTICED
That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get
WELL INTO THE PIPE
The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.
TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

LADIES' WATCHES.
AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for
FIFTY YEARS
and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.
NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.
SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.
GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs 140.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.
GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ..... Rs. 550.
CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.
LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.
WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER FOR INDIA,
Under my PERSONAL Supervision, by
MESSRS. AUWAERTER & SOEHNE
OF STUTTGART.
FULL COMPASS, IRON FRAME, EASY ACTION AND BRILLIANT TONE.
Rs. 550, NETT CASH.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

		Rs. a.
Gent's White Kid Gloves	2 Buttons, per pair	1 8
Gent's White Kid	do. do.	2 0
Gent's French Grey	do. do.	2 0
Gent's White Self-Braided Back's	do. do.	2 8
Gent's White, Best French	do. do.	2 12

SCARVES.

The Ascot Scarf, Light, Fancy, and Plain Colours	Rs. 1-8 to	1 12
Black Dress Ties	from	1 8
White Ground Fancy Bows	"	1 8
Black Dress Bows	"	1 8
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs	,	2 2

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality (Latest Shapes)	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	10 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	10 8

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.
"THE OLD STILL."
AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by
STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.
Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett. A Bunch of Heather in every Case
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
RETAIL OF BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER ..... Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

LAST SIX NIGHTS!
LAST SIX NIGHTS!!
TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD HARRIS,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, and
LADY HARRIS, and SUITE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER,
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER,
GRAND PATRONAGE NIGHT.
In the Presence of His Excellency Sir G. R. C. HARRIS, K.C.I.E., LADY HARRIS, and SUITE.
(By Special Request.)
"JIM THE PENMAN."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN as Mrs. RABSTON.

FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.
Under the Patronage of
MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON,
Commdg. Officer and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
TOM TAYLOR'S Ever Welcome Drama,
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."
Miss Maria Brandon in her Original Impersonation of
SAM WILLOUGHBY.

SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,
F. C. Burnand's successful Farcical Comedy,
"ARTFUL CARDS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AN AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
In AID of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
Will be given at the
NOVELTY THEATRE
By the above CLUB
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, 1894,
Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.
Further Particulars will shortly be Advertised.
T. A. SAVAGE,
Stage Manager.

PERFUMES FOR INDIA.

"Their fragrance scatters without alloy,
And prevaileth everywhere."

GUL-CHUMAN BOUQUET
Is singularly sweet, fully matured, delicate, and durable to a remarkable degree, Rs. 2.

SEASON'S GLORY
Produces a delightful sweet perfume, and is peculiarly delicate and lasting, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS
Satisfies all who use it, possesses a delicate, sweet, and pleasant aroma, Rs. 2.

CHARMS OF YELLOW ROSES
Is remarkably sweet, and possesses the distinctive odour of the flower. Rs. 2.
Per Case of 3 Bottles, Rs. 5-8.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of January, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1893.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1893-94 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 9thDecember, 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 16th December to 4th January, 1894, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHAIK ABDOOL CADAR bin SHAIK ABDOOL GANNY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

SHAIKH IBRAHIM bin SHAIKH MAHOMED HOOSEIN, Son of the Cousin Brother of the said Deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 8th Day of December, 1893.
SHAIKH IBRAHIM bin SHAIKH MAHOMED HOOSEIN,
Petitioner in Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890.
and
In the matter of the ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LIMITED.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are requested to send forthwith their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to the Undersigned, the Attorneys for the Official Receiver, the Provisional Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, now in Liquidation; and all persons having any moneys, goods or effects due or belonging to the said Company are requested to hand the same over to the Undersigned, who alone are empowered to give receipts or discharges for the same.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND & BAYLEY,
Attorneys for the Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 12th December, 1893.

'XMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS!!
TOY BOOKS—BOOKLETS.
An Immense Choice Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Exceptionally the Best and Cheapest for the Season.
An Inspection is Solicited.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS AND HYPPODROME

OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.
THE GRAND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

Novel and Wonderful Performances!
Rich and Imposing Costumes!
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC BY THE CLOWNS.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 P.M.

Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE, from 7 P.M. to 10-0 P.M.
ADMISSION:—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 16; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.
Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.
Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL,

TOWN HALL,
JANUARY 19TH, 1894.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
And a FARCE, Entitled
"A CUP OF TEA,"
Will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE THESPIAN CLUB
ON 20TH & 22ND DECEMBER.

The following Ladies & Gentlemen will take part:—

Miss Chambers	Mr. Crommelin
Mrs. Falle	Col. Empson
Miss Griffiths	Capt. Heyman
Miss G. Griffiths	Mr. Hickman
Miss Long	Mr. Loveson
Miss Nicholson	Mr. MacLeod
Miss Stevens	Mr. Nicholson
Miss Swift	Mr. Reddie
Miss Turner	Mr. Roughton
Miss Westlake	Mr. Sargent
Mr. Beaufort	Mr. Schofield
Mr. Buckle	Mr. Stevens
Mr. Casserly	Mr. Silven
Mr. Crawford	Mr. Windham

And others.

A STRING BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
The BOX PLAN is now on view at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 Noon; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

FANCY ARTICLES,
TABLE ORNAMENTS,
SCENTS.
'XMAS, BIRTHDAY, WEDDING CARDS.
USEFUL ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS
In Great Variety, at Very Moderate Rates.
FANCY AND PLAIN STATIONERY.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED,

B. D. MOTIWALA & CO.,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

PERSONS wishing to compete for the THREE FREE STUDENTSHIPS in the Veterinary College and Hospital, within the gift of the Municipality, should send in their Applications to the Municipal Commissioner, not later than 12 o'clock Noon, on FRIDAY, 22nd December, 1893. And such Applicants should attend at the Commissioner's Office, at Noon, on SATURDAY 23rd Idem.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
New Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th December, 1893.

'XMAS CARDS,
from One Pice Each
'XMAS TOYS,
from 2 Annas each.
FANCY GOODS & PRESENTS,
At Cheapest Price.
All the LATEST NOVELTIES,
to Suit 'XMAS TREES.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

NOTICES.

FLOREAT RUGBEIA.

THE OLD RUGBEIAN Dinner will take place at the Volunteer Head Quarters on FRIDAY, December 29th. Gentlemen wishing to attend will kindly communicate with G. W. F. BUCKLAND, 1, Esplanade West, Calcutta.

MATHERAN.

TENDERS are invited for the Contract for EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to provide Conveyances to and from and on the Plateau of Matheran.

Particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders must reach the Superintendent's Office by Noon on the 15th December, 1893.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., ME.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

Matheran, 15th November, 1893.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.

H. L. BATLIWALLA.

Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level ..... About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 70
For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G.I.P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS. Fresh Fish, Fruit, Ay, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Hem!! the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for Christmas. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for Six or Seven Months, from 1st May, 1894, Mr. Acworth's BUNGALOW, Dady Sett Hill, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 275. Taxes (about) Rs. 30.

WANTED, a MANAGER, for an Up-country Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, close to Railway Station, to take charge of Carding, Spinning and Weaving Depts. The applicant must be able to speak Hindustani and must have Experience of Working and Managing a Cotton Mill. Apply, with copies of testimonials and stating terms, to "B.E.C.," 301, Queen's Road, Chowpatti, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. B.," care of this Paper.

'XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS! A New Selection of the Choicest and Best Teas from General YOUNGHUSBAND'S Celebrated Plantation, Kangra Valley. Come one, come all, to the Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium in Bombay.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!! Drink Bovril. It is 50 times more nourishing than Meat Extract or similar other Beef Tea. It is the only preparation that supplies Animal Nourishment to Invalids and Weaklings. Only Annas 14 per Bottle.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8 2-4, 2 and Re. 1-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobacco. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church, Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rhaman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PERSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—Is now OPEN. It is the most Comfortable and by far the Best Situated Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla,—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lohagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—BOOTH'S PORTLAND CEMENT, ex. s. s. Rome, at Rs. 7-8 per Cask. Apply WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay.

FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT—For marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., Consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Pads in a neat Box. Rs. 5 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay

NEW SHAPES in Evening Dress BOWS. Rs. 5-8 per doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—Fondants, per lb. Rs. 2; Strawberries per lb. Rs. 2; Cocoanuts, per lb. Re. 1-8; Acid Drops of Assorted Flavour, per lb. Re. 1.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Xmas List Free on Application.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition. Owner has no further need of it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., OMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS
COTTON DRESS FABRICS
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS & FEATHERS
SILKS & SATINS
SUN SHADES.

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

ALL our various Departments have now been most completely replenished with New Goods of the latest designs, making a most splendid selection.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 28 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our names on bottles before buying

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BEGS to intimate that he is now Registering Orders for
CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE PIES, PLUM PUDDINGS, &c.
Also that he has OPENED the WILTSHIRE DAIRY in connection with his Bakery, where Milk, Butter and Cream may be had at favourable rates. Having *his own Milch Cattle*, the absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce may be relied on.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)
Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.
Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.
LUCERNE.
ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12
10 lbs., Rs. 16.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5 a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-8.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
SEE
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for
POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.
ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.
The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.
Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ..... £3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per annum.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THIS Company has for Sale 1,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS, and 1,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON CHAIRS.
Particulars relating to the same and forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
Tenders may be made for any Quantities up to the above limits, and must be addressed to the Agent of the Company, and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 P.M., on Wednesday, 13th instant.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Forms, and separately for Sleepers or Chairs.
Tenders must be accompanied, in a separate cover, by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th Dec., 1893.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF NATHANIEL RANDLE (DECEASED).

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late NATHAN EL RANDLE, Secretary and Manager of Thacker and Company, Limited, Book Sellers of Bombay, who died at Stuttgart, in the Empire of Germany, on the 26th day of September, 1893. Probate of whose Will has been granted to the Executor, Mr. JOHN MILLER HEYN, of No. 78, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, are requested to send their claims within one month from this date to the said Mr. John Miller Heyn at his above address, after which date the said executor will proceed to dispose of the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized; and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or to deliver the said securities or property to the said executor whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

CHALK, WALKER AND SMETHAM,
Executor's Attorneys.
Bombay, 8th December, 1893.

WARNING TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 506 OF 1888.

HURSAMUL BULDEWDAS ..... Plaintiff.
VERSUS
NAROTAM HUNSRAJ ..... Defendant.
and
DIPCHAND NEHALCHAND ..... Transferee

WITH reference to the Advertisement, appearing in the Local Papers announcing the Sale of the property hereinafter particularly described by G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner, High Court, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Notice is hereby given that the property has already been mortgaged to secure repayment of the sum of Rs. 11,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively and interest and compound interest under the Indenture of Mortgage of 7th October, 1882, from HUNSRAJ CARSANDAS to Ramchander Hemraj and two Indentures of Further charge dated respectively the 3rd of April, 1884, and 6th June, 1888, the first Indenture is from Hunsraj Carsandas to Ramchander Hemraj and the second from the Defendant abovenamed to Ramchander Hemraj. And further that Govindjee Thakursey Mooljee, Goculdas Corejee, Virchand Dipchand and Bai Manecbai are the Assignees of the said several Indentures, and that there is a sum of about Rs. 36,000 for principal, interest and compound interest, costs, charges, &c., due to them as such assignees and that the said claim is prior and superior to that of the Decreeholder in the above Suit at whose instance the Sale has been advertised. If after this Notice any person or persons purchase the said property, he or they will do so subject to the said claim.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Vithalwady out side the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. No. 163, and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75, containing by admeasurement 234 and 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by the property of Narotam Hunsraj, on the North by public passage, and on the South by Vithalwady Street.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1893.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Assignees' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 506 OF 1888.

HURSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Aligar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHAVRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business together in Partnership under the name of HURSAMUL MADHAVRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.
VS.
NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.
AND
DEEPCHUND NAHALCHUND, of Bombay, Hindu Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay ..... Transferee

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th Day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Hursamul Buldevdas and Madhavram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady, on the North side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 82, and now under Ward No. C. 1630, and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jeejeebhoy and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of October, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort ..... Plaintiff.
VERSUS
PEROZSHA FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Tanna ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1893, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the two several properties next hereinafter described, that is to say:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields grass land, together with the messuage or dwelling house, out-houses, cook rooms, stable, wells and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thanna, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine and

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,190
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	250 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgn.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	20		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Charter Bank	40,000	320	320	7 pr. ct.	40-0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61	£ 3
National Bank of India	40,000	425	412½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	250	200	10	275
	750	50	150	7½	20
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Balham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	135	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	370	4,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1,23
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	5 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 35	1,025
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25)
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,250	200	200	7½ pr. ct.	375
Dawer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	—	70 no
Indian Guaranty Investment					
Esplanade Saw Mills Co.	1,000	100	100	10	16½
Ship Asm	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12½
Jehangir Kerani & Co., Ld.	5,000	200	200	25 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	206
Karachee Landing	500	500	200	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	500	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Masterlifted Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Mayer Pandurang	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Life	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	94
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	600	100	60	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	9,500	25	all	5	19½
			100	25	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 15	180xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	53
Bailey, Currie & Co, Ld. (Bellasy)	571	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay Nationel Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	747
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,065
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	805
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	6,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	600	500	Rs. 15	305
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,500	1,000	150	1,025
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	370
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ginguaghat Mill	700	500	500	40	800
Howard and Brought	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	55
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,145
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		310
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Jamna Ginning	1,250	500	500	10 pr. ct.	560
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jeevan Sahoo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	20	640
Khatau Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving	1,980	1,000	1,000	40	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,425
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Maugon	5,000	0	250	6	126½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,860xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		1,40
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Queen Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		310
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000		1,390
Sonderlas	750	4,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	322½
Spa Mills	1,250	250	250	12½	18
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	190
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	167½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	60	350
Vishnuker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	920	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	280
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert Gharie chee	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct dvd	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	1105
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhaynagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpor Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 7	120xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	192½ 215
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	212½ 280
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,360
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	130	130
Fort	515	12500	2.50	Rs. 80	1,18
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sahapathy	456	500	500	50	475
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½ xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	22½	370
Mahandpan Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	505
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	440xd
Sahapathy (ellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Saoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct. 20	40 215xd
Surat City ness Co., Ld.	225	200	all	—	
Vaikart	—	1,00	1600	Rs. 70	1,035

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-6
China Leaf	"	25-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-14 "
Do. do. new	"	24-11 "
Australia do.	"	25-2
Bombay do.	"	25
English Sovereigns	"	16
Do. Dragons	"	15-13
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	92-12
Do. 17½ do.	"	93
rolee Dollars	"	200 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	190
ce-Frasis	"	330

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
His Excellency the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p. m.
Entertainment, Seaman's Institute, 8-30 p. m.
The London Lyric Company, 9 p. m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p. m.
Music at the Bandstand, 5-45 p.m,
Band at the Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury (who were not empanelled on the 11th instant) are not required to attend at the High Court this morning, but to-morrow (Thursday), at 10 a. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. LaSeyne left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Poseidon and Baria entered the dock yesterday.

R. A. BALL.—The Officers of the Royal Artillery at Colaba intend giving a ball at the R. A. Mess, on January 22.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, and China, per s.s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow, the 14th instant.

DINNER TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—The managing committee of the Ripon Club will give a public dinner to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji on Monday next, to which members of the club are allowed the option of inviting guests.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November, were 3,581; daily average, 116; total of new admission, 1,567; number of children vaccinated, 112. New admissions—Parsees, 869; Hindoos, 539; other castes, 159.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Society will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the business being (1) election of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade; (2) a lecture on "Photography," by Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL. B.

CHEATING A SHOP-KEEPER.—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Gray charged Thomas Peter with cheating Messrs. V. Kamat and Co., in respect of property, worth Rs. 78, on the 19th ultimo. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry this evening, at 5-45 :—

Quadrille.....New Promenade .....Coote.
March .....Priests' War from Athalie.....Mendelssohn.
Polka.....De Concert for Cornet Solo ..Newmann.
Valse.....Toreador.....Royle
Selection.....Genevieve de Brabant.....Offenbach.
Valse.....L'etoile Polaire.....Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The String Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at 8 p.m., during the Officers' Mess:—

March.....Reine de Saba .....Ch. Gounod.
Overture .....Italiana in Algieri ..... Rossini.
Valse .....From Faust ..... C. Coote.
Intermezzo .....Cavalleria Rusticana ...Mascagni.
Fantasia.....Midnight Revels .....Williams.
Barn Dance .....Jasper Vale-Lane.
Selection .....Les Cloches de Corneville.....Godfrey.
Lancers.....Paul Jones'.....C. Coote.
Extra.
Valse .....Love's Old Sweet Song ...Bucalossi.
Polka .....Eljen .....Th. Fahrbach.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD.—João Pedro Fernandes, a toddy-drawer, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, has reported to the police, that at 8 p. m., on the 10th instant, he and his wife went to see a performance at Mahim, leaving a man, named Kaitan Joseph Fernandes, in the house, but on their return home, at 3 a. m. they found their three boxes, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 400, carried away. On making inquiries the boxes were found lying in a gully *minus* their contents.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of November last, there were 23 horses, 99 bullocks, and 4 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of November, 31 horses, 58 bullocks, and 14 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 21 horses, 48 bullocks, and 4 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 5 cases among horses, 3 among bullocks, and 4 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—11 horses, 6 bullocks, 9 dogs, 3 deer, 3 parrots, 1 cockatoo, and 1 monkey.

LODGE RISING STAR.—Lodge Rising Star of Western India, the oldest native Lodge in India, holds its installation meeting, on Friday next, when Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit will be installed as the Master for the ensuing year. Mr. Petit is already a Past Grand Warden under both the Constitutions. The Lodge, having been founded fifty years ago, will also celebrate its jubilee on Friday evening by holding a festival at the Freemasons' Hall, to which a large number of Masons have been invited with the ladies of their families. The brethren will appear in Masonic costume, a special dispensation having been granted for that object by both the Grand Masters.

THE SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A COTTON GODOWN AT COLABA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, resumed and concluded the inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances, under which Morarji Kara, Tulukí, Kalidass, Premji Oodhavji, Hurri Roopram, and Motiram Dowlatram, met their deaths on the 4th instant, in a godown, belonging to Goculbhai Moolchund, and situated at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba. The jury after hearing the evidence of three more witnesses returned a verdict that the deaths of the deceased were caused by the injuries received by full-pressed cotton bales accidentally falling on them from a stack in a cotton godown at Colaba.

ROBBING HIS MOTHER.—Inspector Gray at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged Cowasji Pestonji, Hurna Memkhan, and Dada Mya Yakoob, with theft in respect of ornaments, valued at Rs. 500, belonging to Jaiji, a Parsee widow, mother of the first accused. The second and third accused were also charged with receiving stolen property from the accused, knowing that it was stolen. The first accused opened the safe and extracted the property during the absence of his mother and brothers. He gave the ornaments to the second and third accused with whom he had become intimate while at the Reformatory some time ago with them. The Magistrate convicted the second and third accused, but reserved sentence.

GALLANTRY REWARDED.—A very interesting presentation took place yesterday morning, at the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, at Mazagon. A native sailor, named Dawood Ebram some time ago saved from drowning a European, on board the Company's s. s. Britannia in Australia, and the Royal Humane Society of that Colony sent out a certificate and a bronze medal to be presented to the gallant sailor. The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company invited the Shipping Master, the shipping brokers, and all the native seamen in their service now on shore (a total of some three to four hundred men); and in their presence as well as that of a few commanders and officers of the Company presented the certificate and pinned the boonze medal to the breast of the gallant sailor amidst ringing cheers from the assembled Jack tars. Before the presentation, at the request of the Superintendent, the head shipping broker explained to the men in Hindustani the object of the meeting. The whole party dispersed after three cheers were given for the Superintendent and the popular Shipping Master.

FATAL RESULT OF WRESTLING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Ahmed, aged fifteen years. The deceased who was an orphan, used to work on board steamers as a boiler boy for cleaning boilers. On Monday morning he was seen on board the s. s. Naderi, cleaning a boiler, and about noon on the same day, while he was at work, it was alleged, a topas, named Peter Joseph abused him with regard to the work he had done, and some high words passed between them. The deceased immediately seized the topas round his shoulders, and notwithstanding the latter tried his utmost to wrench himself off, the deceased held him fast, and in doing so he ruptured his spleen, and died shortly afterwards. Dr. Sidney Smith was of opinion that the cause of death was due to the rupture of the spleen, which was three times its normal size. He was further of opinion that the rupture could have been caused by an exertion while wrestling with the topas, or by a blow or a push. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the rupture of the spleen, which was accidentally ruptured while wrestling.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following is the report of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, for the year 1893 :—We close the scholastic year 1893 with 517 children in our Institution; 130 of whom are boarders, 197 day-scholars, and 190 in the Orphanage. It has always been a pleasure for us to invite our kind friends and benefactors to our usual annual entertainment, and it would have been equally so this year; but having failed in our strenuous efforts to enlarge the playground, which would amply answer for the purpose of a hall, wherein to accommodate our numerous well-wishers and guests without incurring the necessity of erecting a pendal, we were obliged to hold a private distribution of prizes. We confidently hope, however, to be successful in its erection next year. The Government Inspector, Mr. J. Oliver examined our Institution on 1st December, and has sent in a good report of the progress of our school. For the sake of brevity, we shall only insert the concluding paragraph, as we feel sure it will interest our friends. It runs as follows :—"I may state in conclusion, that I was much pleased with the neat appearance of all the girls in your school and with their good manners, and I am of opinion that the St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School is one of most efficent and best-managed institutions, that I have as yet seen in the Bombay Presidency." In conclusion we have to tender our sincerest thanks to Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, for his untiring zeal and careful attention to the wants of our sick children and also to our numerous friends and benefactors who have liberally contributed towards the prize-funds and the Christmas treat for the little children in the Orphanage. The school re-opens on January 1894, and we earnestly request parents not to detain the children at home beyond the appointed date.

SUICIDE OF AN INVETERATE DRUNKARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, concluded the inquiry, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindoo stone mason, aged thirty-five years, residing at Grant Road. The deceased who was addicted to drink, did no work, and was supported by his wife and mother-in-law. At 9 p. m., on the 26th ultimo, the deceased took his meals, and then went to the house of his father, at Duncan Road, and told him in a somewhat strange manner, that as he (the father) would not like to see him alive, he had come there to say good-bye. He then left the house. The father, who was at the time taking his meals, became alarmed at the strange behaviour of his son, followed him. An hour after he found the deceased lying on the threshold of his own house, at Grant Road, complaining of a severe pain in the stomach. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where shortly after admission he told the House Surgeon that his wife had given him some chicken broth, which made him ill. The statement of the deceased was immediately communicated to the police, who instituted an inquiry with the result that the deceased's story was absolutely falsified. The facts were that on the day in question a quarrel took place between the deceased and his wife rezarding his intemperate habits, when the deceased left the house in a temper and returned home conplaining of a burning sensation in his stomach. The House Surgeon of the Hospital said that the deceased who was brought into the Hospital in a dying condition grew worse and died in a few minutes after admission. He was of opinion that death was caused by sulphate of copper. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by sulphate of copper which he voluntarily administered to himself.

THE ROYAL BAKERY.—Mr. Rustomjee Framjee has acquired a local fame by his art in confectionery. In early life, he learned the art of cooking, making sweets, and other edibles. He undertakes to provide public breakfasts, dinners, refreshments, and as a public caterer stands first at least among the natives, which rank his testimonials fully justify. His bakery stands near Cheera Bazaar, Girgaum Road. During the Christmas festivities, he displays his goods to advantage and reaps a handsome profit. In the middle of his shop may be seen a huge ornamental cake, which alone is a specimen of his superior skill of his profession. His manufactory is in a spacious shed, situated opposite his shop, where more than fifty men may be observed engaged in the various processes by which a cake is prepared. The numerous ingredients which are required in the composition of a nice and flavoured cake are selected by him, and the proportions in which they are blended together are a secret of his. The cakes are baked in an oven with the utmost care, the fire being regulated according to his personal directions. It is a well-known fact that during the month of December nearly 50,000 lbs. of cakes are manufactured for local consumption and for up-country orders. Two or three clerks are employed for the purpose of registering orders and despatching the goods. For the ornamentation of cakes, Mr. Rustomjee goes to a great expense in importing artificial flowers and leaves of elegant plants from England, France, Austria, and Germany, so as to give his wares an appearance of variety. An inspection of his shop and manufactory will well repay the trouble of a visit. The late Captain Sir Henry Morland was a great patron of Mr. Rustomjee's confectionary, and at the numerous Masonic gatherings his services were always availed of.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND THE SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK.

THE Honourable Sir Griffeth Evans, K.C.S.I., having been appointed umpire to decide upon the wording of the agreement between the plaintiff (the Nizam's Government) and the defendant (the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk) in the suit filed in the High Court of Bombay No. 618 of 1890, has decided as follows :—

I do award settle order and determine that the language or wording of the recital in the said agreement by which the honor or reputation of both parties will be upheld shall be in the words following :—

Whereas certain terms were agreed upon between the State of Hyderabad and Sirdar Diler Jung Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk for the compromise of suit No. 618 of 1890 filed in the High Court of Bombay by the said State against the said Sirdar and of certain other matters and whereas it was agreed that the said terms should be embodied in a formal document and whereas this agreement is the formal document contemplated by the said terms of agreement and whereas it is agreed and admitted by both parties hereto that no aspersion rests upon the honor or reputation of either party in respect of any matters the subject of the said suit or of the said terms of compromise and that this compromise has been made on terms by which the honor and reputation of both parties have been upheld. In witness my hand this 2nd day of December 1893.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.
Advent Service.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. C. Gilder.

SUICIDE among Russian military officers (writes an Odessa Correspondent) seems to be more frequent than ever. It is only three weeks ago that two officers of the Rostoff garrison shot themselves within the same week. During the last few days there have been two similar cases in Odessa. The first was Lieutenant-Colonel Sapolsky, of the Dnieper Regiment, who shot himself a few hours after arriving from Gitomir. The deceased, who leaves a a wife and four children, had a large sum of money upon him, but the cause of his suicide remains a mystery, as is the case with the majority of these military suicides. On the following day Captain Savtchenko-Bielsky, attached to the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, also shot himself with a revolver, leaving no explanation of the cause.

IT will come as a surprise to many people, who not unnaturally associate "coaching" more with spring and summer than with winter, to learn that there are still five of the road coaches running out of London, and that they will, as at present arranged, continue doing so until Easter; while it is very probable that one or two others, notably the "Quicksilver," which ran to Burnham Beeches during the summer, will be added to the number before Christmas. Of the five coaches now running, the Vivid and the defiance," both of which belong to members of the Fownes family, start from the Hotel Metropole and run respectively to Hampton Court and Esher; while the Excelsior and the "Old Times," which make the Hotel Victoria their headquarters, run, the former to West Wickham, the latter to Oatlands Park. The fifth coach is "The Age," which is the only one at present "sleeping out," for "The Age." which leaves Gaze's offices in Northumbealand Avenue on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, makes the long journey to Oxford on these three days, returning to London on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. So that there will be a pleasant diversity of routes for those who enjoy a drive in the open, and if we get anything like a mild winter these coaches are sure to lead pretty well.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

THE ALLEGED SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET CASE. THE PRISONER ACQUITTED AND DISCHARGED.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who found the accused guilty of publi-hing a seditious pamphlet calculated to excite the Hindus to riot during the recent disturbances, and was sentenced to three months simpple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 201, or in default to suffer a month's further simple imprisonment. The Hon. Mr. Land appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine for the accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine in delivering judgment, said :—The illegal act with which the prisoner was charged is the instigation of Hindoos to attack or fight Mahommedans, found in the Guzerati poem, the subject-matter of this case. The defence is that Kanji had no intention to instigate rioting, and that the words, read with the context, ought not to be construed as instigation, and that, although they may excite Mussalmans to anger, they contain no illegal matter and thus do not bring the case within the words or the mischief of Section 153 of the Penal Code, which section only punishes, when the provocation, malignantly or wantonly caused, arises out of doing something which is illegal. The Chief Magistrate convicted Kanjee on both heads of charge, holding that the last line of the 7th song, which line begins Fight again,' and the 8th song, which immediately follows, and exhorts men to dare to die, "do call upon the Camattees and Ghaties to renew the disturbances or riots.' The Magistrate was also inclined to think that the lines were written wantonly. He found that at the time of publication of the poem there were still strong feelings existing between the Hindoos and Mussalmans, and that no riot or disturbance did take place in consequence of the poem. The accused does not dispute that he is the author of the poem, nor that he published it by lesting the publishers and printers have his manuscript. The Crown takes no objection to any parts of the poem except the songs numbered 7 and 8, which Mr. alaji Pandurang translates as follows :—

(7TH SONG)—BANJARA.

"The Banjara leaves me behind and goes away."
To be sung in this manner.
Brave, brave (are) the Camattee people.
Praiseworthy truly are the Ghaties—(To be repeated)
They bathed (their) valiant bodies with blood, never did (they) turn back to see,
(They) broke the riotous *tatta* (i.e, wall)
Brave, brave (are) the Camattee people.
Valiants, you were not afraid, you foiled the enemies.
(Original page 9)
Forthwith you obtained glory, brave, brave (are) the Camattee people,
Strong (are) you, very brave, in firmness notdeficient.]
(You) have buried the enemies, brave, brave (are) the Camattee people.
(You) besmeared yourselves with saffron, with manly zeal:
Forthwith the rioters spirit was broken, brave, brave, (are) the Camattee people.
(You) have blood in you of the Peshwa's times, good descendants of Shivaji.
You are not women, but men, brave, brave (are) the Camattee people.
May God give glory to you, confer joy (on you) night and day.
Don't be afraid for country's good, brave, brave (are) the Camattee people.

(8TH SONG)—PAD.

"When will (you) remember Ram, now,"
THIS IS THE MODE OF SINGING.
Why fear for dying, brother why fear for dying? To be repeated.
Sooner (or) later, but only once, the man has to die;
(Either) by disease, by destiny, (or) in the field of battle, (there is) no living, no.—Brother, &c.
To be subject to ignominy, to be counted coward to take steps backwards,
Than such living death is better, or going to heaven.
Brother, &c.
To the valiant warrior there is always victory, such ever lasting position (renown) be taken up;
Before courage the enemies fly, by suffering salvation is achieved. Brother, &c.
By hiding to be counted panic-stricken, and to make the enemies' army the bolder,
It being so, as to the body and mind, Kan (the author) says the same are to be sacrificed for others,
Brother, &c.

The Police Court translator gives a few variations from the above mostly of no importance. He admitted at the trial that his rendering of the third line of Song 7 as "Ye broke through flies of rifles, was incorrect. As this translation would seem to imply that the Camattees and Ghaties, came into conflict with the troops who during the riots, aided the civil authorities in preserving the public order, it is important to notice that the translation now admitted to be correct makes no allusion to rifle men, and asserts only that the Camattees and Ghaties broke through the wall, i.e., I suppose, the serried ranks of the rioters. A police witness was examined to show the seditious nature of the poems charged, says the words mean, "You have broken through the row of people who were going to create a disturbance. So the line cannot be treated as meaning a gang of men audacious enough to attack the Queens Military forces, engaged in the support of the Magistracy and Peace Officers. The only question, on which we have to decide is whether the language used in the passages on which the Magistrate bases the conviction does in the sense which fairly belongs to it, the sense that is most natural and obvious, bear the meaning put on it by the Magistrate. We have to look at the circumstances of the case and the occasion and the views. We have to consider the whole poem, giving its proper weight to every part. Dean of St. Asaphs case 21, Howells State Trials, 847 p. 1002, and the Trial of Mr. Moxon for Blasphemy in publishing Shelleys Works 2, Townsends Modern State Trials, at p. 388. Some evidence of police officers has been given about the passages complained of by the Crown to bring the case within the ruling of the Rex. vs Harvey, 2 B and C 257—259—by showing that the lines were calculated to stir up the Camattees and Ghatties to open violence against the Mussalmans in this city These witnesses admit, as also does the Advocate-General, that much of the poem is unexceptionable. No literary witness was called to deal with poetical productions, has been called; although in such matters poets have no privilege, it is obvious that the construing of a long poem presents greater necessity for care than an ordinary prose publication. Even prose works often present difficulty in ascertaining the real meaning of the writer, as is shown in the cases of Doctrine in the Church of England, decided by the Privy Council. A literary work is seen in different lights by different minds, even minds of culture, as we see by conspicuous instances. See how Erskine (arguendo) gives an entirely innocent meaning to the Dialogue between the Gentleman and the farmer, written by Sir William Jones, afterwards the distinguished Orientalist and Judge of the Supreme Court in Bengal—I mean to the suggestions that voters should get arms and learn drill, so to be able to stand up for law and liberty, suggestions which the Government treated as seditious and prosecuted the Dean of St. Asaph for publishing. Take again another matter of public notoriety nearer home; the letter which Lord Reay and his distinguished colleagues in the Government of Bombay, the Duke of Connaught, I think, and Mr. James Naylor and Sir James Richey sent to the learned Regents of the University of Bombay, taking exception to Bishop Butler's "Analogy of Religion, as in some way dangerous to native students. Take likewise Lord Chancellor Eldons remarks on Lawrences Lectures on Physiology at the College of Surgeons, 1 Jac. 471, Lawrence vs. Smith. These are all prose compositions, and I suppose prose is more readily understood than poetry. No decided cases have been cited; and when we grope through the old reports, we fail to find any which show the process of literary criticism whereby the Judge (it was Lord Eldon) reached the conclusion that a certain poem, such as Southey's Wat Tyler, or Byrons Don Juan and Cain, Southey vs. Sherwood, 2 Meriv 433 Murray vs, Benbow 1 Jac. 474, was so immoral sedilious or blashamous, that the Court had to refuse to protect the copyright. We, too, might imitate those Judges and simply state our ouconclusions; but we have had to examine the drift of the whole of the poem, the subject of the present State trial; and as our estimate is different to that of the Court below, we determine to express in detail the view we take of the work. The whole poem has been read and commented upon by the learnd Counsel for the appellant, and it becomes our duty to consider its words and spirit with careful judgment in order to see what the exhortation is and whether it is baneful, and if the other parts of the poem constitute an antidote. For this purpose we have read through the pamphlet, which is in the Guzerathi language and is entitled "The Terrible Riot which took place at Bombay' This poem, begins wit a statement of the horrors of the riots' dreadful deeds done in spite of the presence of police and troops. This part does not say which community is to blame. Then in the first song to the tune of Lord, now you released the Elephant from jeopardy the poet takes refuge, as many a psalmist has done, in the mercy of God, and prays for peace and that the two communities may be reconciled. In the second song the disturbances of the 11th August last are related with spirit and power. The post tells now from rhe Jumma Musjid :—

Striking the bell issued forth, the rioters uttering by mouth, "Din Din."
They gave beatings with clubs, saing many low words.
The Police became utterly unable, they also received beating from the Fort, the great Magistrate came up there came many Officers."

The singer then tells how in spite of the presence of these officers the work of destruction went on fifteen beautiful temples being made desolae, and many people injured and shops looted. The triutphant rioters went on unchecked :—

A madam was struck down—horse and carriages were stopped.
They outraged the modesty of Camattee women.
So vengeance took hold of Camattees; their bate was immeasurable.

This is the climax and crisis of the riots. These outrages caused the Camatees to rise with big clubs, and the riots increased, and even when the troops used their arms, the riots broke out again somewhere else. The poet here shews the police and military at their wits end in the dreadful storm, and mentions many appalling incidents and the suffering and fear which ensued when the arm of authority was weakened. He tells us how her majesty the Empress telegraphed next day, Saturday: "resort to best measures to restore peace without making delay"; and how at last "the mighty riot began to subside when Mr. Brewn of the police had secured the Bandora butchers and taken their knives away. The poet uses many images to shew how on that Friday and Friday night and Saturday,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P M.

1 strong grey Arab horse, 14-1, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 „ glass-fronte l miniature brougham.
1 „ victoria with removable coach-box.
1 bay Arab galloway, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 13, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WADIA MILLS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the mat er of the Wadia Mills, Limited, in Liquidation.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the above company, and with the concurrence of the trustees for the debenture holders of the said Wadia Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, Auctioneers, will (unless the property be previously disposed of by private contract or be otherwise withdrawn from sale) on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereunder described.

SCHEDULE:

All that piece or parcel of leasehold foras land or ground, situate near Delisle Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22,281 square yards, be the same, little, more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 95, 91, 128, 138 and 127 and New No. 1295, 1307, 1292A, 1293A and 1294 and New Survey Nos 2636, 2814, 2838, and 2845, 3-2947, 4-2947, and 5-2947 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by a Government tank and partly by the property of Hossanjee Hormasjee, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by the said Government tank and partly by the property of the said Hossanjee Hormasjee and on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Hossanjee Hormasjee, together with all and singular the mill and other building and edifices now standing thereon, together with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, all of which said premises are known as the "Wadia Mills." And also all and singular the boilers, engines machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, furniture and things at the time of sale, on the said premises, and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the said Company. And all the Estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Company and the said Official Liquidator and the said Trustees into and upon the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidator or to his Attorneys, Messrs. Framjee and Moos, at their Office, No. 11, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of December 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 13, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases trousering cloth.
12 cases fine Persian lawns.
1 „ green cambrics.
5 „ white mulls.
1 „ bleached yarn.
1 „ coloured book-muslin.
4 cases white shirtings.
2 bales coloured blankets.
100 drums Banner's Patent turpentine.
20 cases Pilsener beer in quarts and pints.
A quantity of local piece-goods, &c., &c.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
D
S T } 9-16—2 cases mouldings ex s. s. Stolzenfels.
131

An invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well-known G. F. Coward & Co. Just landed ex. s. s. Peninsular.
Consisting of pomatum, cold-cream, bear's grease, essence peppermint, ginger, dentifrice, pure glycerine, lime and glycerine, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY CYLINDERS AND DRY COLORS,

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Herjee Hunsraj—
2 cases ivory cylinders, ex s. s. Sutlej.
Also on account and at the risk of Jeewa Chatoor—
59 cases dry colors.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Indian Work baby long and short frocks, handkerchiefs, mantel piece, border cloth, stamped cushion fillosello, knitting and crewel silk, fife lace yarn, Roman satin, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 13, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND OUTRIGHT SALE
of
CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Building, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Munshi Bisansaroop Tulcersaroop, a large collection of China and Japanese curiosities, consisting of hand-painted large size flower jars, vases, card plates, wall trays, powder and toilet boxes, flower-nolders, silk sarries, handkerchieves, &c.
The property is now on view.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Claremont," Winter Road, Malabar Hill,—
A large Collection of Choice and rare plants and flowering shrubs in tubs and pots, the property of R. S. CAMPBELL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before sale.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS

Auction Sale of Contractor's Tools, Plant and Machinery at Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the Compound of Messrs. Geo, Gahagan and Co.'s Workshop :—

On FRIDAY, the 5th January next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the following plant and machinery belonging to Messrs. Glover and Co., Contractors for Tansa Works, consisting of centrifugal pump, English hammers, surveying, measuring and drawing instruments, iron screws of sizes, shank and cornish steam pump, Tangyr's steam pump, screw angers, files, wrenches, pulleys, brass tubes, callipers, Brown and May's 12 and 8 H. P. horizontal and vertical engines and boiler, portable engine, etc.
TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance should be paid and the goods removed within three days after sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW LINE OR LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th Day of January next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, the submortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. S. Rodrigues, the submortgoer, and also of Messrs. Ramchunder Gunpatjee (since deceased), Narayen Ramchunder, Gujanund Ramchunder and Anundrao Ramchander, the original mortgagors, pursuant to the power of sale contained in two Indentures of Mortgage, dated respectively the 9th day of March, 1886, and the the 15th day of August, 1888, and the transfer of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1889, and the submortgage, dated the 3rd day of February, 1892, the following property :—

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurment 1076 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under old No. 395, new No. 2281, bearing old survey No. 3-1215, new No. 64, for quit and ground rent under old No. 1180, new No. 6891, bearing old survey No 1288, and new No. 264, with the several messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under ward C, ward No. 2733-37 street No. 3, Ward 2730,32,36 38 and 39, street No. 293 Ward Nos. 2740, 2741, street No. 101 and 297, ward No. 2734-5, street No. 4, 5, and ward No 273 and street No. 1, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Mr Narayen Ramchunder and other tenants, situate on the North side of Loharchawl or new Line Street, in the subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on the east by the properly of Moroba Sewjee, Bhawoo Balshett, on the west by the property of Bhowanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Luxuman Kessowjee, partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and partly by the property of Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said Lohar Chowl or new Line street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim and Colah, the Solicitors for the sub-mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 13, 1893.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Biju Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schleidmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	830

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE P. & O. S. S. "CARTHAGE"
MINSTREL TROUPE,
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.
To Commence at 8-30 p.m., sharp.

PROGRAMME :

PART I.
OPENING CHORUS.

Comic Song.....Clara Nolan's Ball.....C. Trist.
Song.....The Hazel Dell.....H. Giles.
Comic Song.....Hadn't been used to Luxuries.....P. M. Roberts.
Song.....The Vacant Chair.....S. Derby.
Comic Song.....Tommy Tomkins.....E. Procter.
Comic Song.....The Whistling Coon.....A. Smith.
Song.....The Old Folks at Home.....G. Bell.
Comic Song.....I'm Another.....C. Trist.
Song.....My Dear, My Native, Home.....A. Obee.
Comic Song.....The Beautiful Sea.....P. M. Roberts.
Song.....True to Jack.....F. Lowden.
Comic Song.....You can't think of everything.....A. Smith.
Comic Song.....Drink with me, Boys.....E. Procter.

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo.....The Nautch Dance.....F. Lowden.
Song and Dance.....C. Trist.
Song.....Out on the Deep.....F. Lowden.
Comic Song.....I persuaded Him.....P. M. Roberts.
Mandoline Solo.....The Riders.....F. Arden.
Comic Song.....We all went Home in a Cab.....A. Smith.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Interlocutor :—F. STOREY.
Tambos :—P. M. ROBERTS and E. PROCTER.
Bones :—C. Trist and A. SMITH.
Accompanists :—F. C. ARDEN and A. Rolls.

Tickets can be had at the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
Front Seats, Re. 1. Back Seats, 8 Annas.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS,
AND
THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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Rs. 35-8 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUEDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan at 108¼ *ex div.* ; and of ½ per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £65½, are the only changes in London Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter yesterday, the only other financial items being a reduction of ⅛ per cent. in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, at 2⅝ per cent.; and of 1-16d. in the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 2 15-16d. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 32d. per oz. ; and in New York, the quotation was still nominal, with demand Exchange in London unaltered. Paris quotations were unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb. ; and Surats were unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for December deliveries, and 4 3-16d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 23,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Cotton in Havre was half-a-franc lower yesterday, at fcs. 44¼ for "Good" Oomra, and fcs. 52 for "Fine" Broach.

In New York, prices of Cotton were virtually unchanged, 7 13-16 cents being still quoted for ready Mid.-Uplands ; while March Futures were one point lower, at 7·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 63,000 bales ; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	63,000	43,000	54,000
Two days' do.	107,000	73,000	89,000
Since 1st September.	3,398,000	3,049,000	4,125,000

Our local Cotton Market has been dull to-day at a further decline of Re. 1 per candy, and with a small business passing. Exporters have contracted for 300 bales of "Fine" Bengal, for January delivery, at Rs. 183 ; and 200 "Fully Good," for December delivery, at Rs. 161 ; and they have bought 600 bales of ready new Cotton, say 250 Bengal, at Rs. 160-75 ; 200 Chaligaum, at Rs. 176-7 ; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 179 ; and 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 191 ; while the Mills have bought 950 bales in all, consisting of 500 old Bhownugger, at Rs. 178 : and 150 Barsee, at Rs. 182-4 ; and the rest ready new Cotton, say 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 190 ; and Julgaum, at Rs. 184 ; and 50 each of Karanja, at Rs. 191 ; and Rampur, at Rs. 190., per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, and without further change in prices, business for export having remained upon a small scale.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent by shippers, and in a quiet market. The price of *Linseed* has further given way half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-9-6 to Rs. 7-11-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,633	bales.
Wheat	42,856	cwts.
Linseed	16,575	„
Rapeseed	6,673	„
Gingelly	27,678	„
Poppyseed	1,143	„
Groundnuts	2,853	„
Castorseed	6,207	„
Rice	15,148	„

FREIGHTS are steady, and holders of tonnage are asking about 6d. per ton more. A large steamer for January loading, has been fixed for Antwerp, at 15s. 3d. ; and a handy steamer, for December-January loading, for Hamburg, at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a keen demand for Bank remittance springing up, combined with a continued enquiry for Silver, and Export Bills still remaining scarce, rates receded again to 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-16d., Demand three months' sight Credits being quoted at 1s. 3¼d. for ready and forward business, having been reported upon a lower bases for the latter, for near delivery, the market closing weak as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 31-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 to 1s. 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months sight	1s. 3¼ d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3¼d.	„
Francs do.	1'60¼	„

the Credit rate being quoted same forward as ready.

GOVERNMENT PAPER also opened weak at 105 5/16 for Money, and 105 1/8 for Account, and the feeling remained weak, one of the Presidency Banks having sold for Money at 105¼. This reduction was not recovered, and rates, after being quoted for a time at 105 3/16 for cash, and 105 for the settlement, left off at 105¼ and 105 1/16 in the two positions, respectively. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan has advanced to 99.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, and we note an advance of Rs. 40 in Sholapore ; of Rs. 10 in Framjee Petit ; of Rs. 7½ in Swadeshi ; and of Rs. 5 in Presidency ; and a decline of Rs. 10 each in Hindustan, and Khatau Mucconji ; and of Rs. 5 each in James Greaves, Khandish, and Queen, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½ to Rs. 1180.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS,]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65¼
Bar Silver	32

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here the day before yesterday evening.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rowa arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 11.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, DEC, 12.

Oriental steater Oratava, foom Suez arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, outward bound, left Suez on the 8th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.
Singapore Saigon cable interrupted.
Haiphong Hongkong cable interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.
Cable San Domingo Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti route to points south of San Domingo.
West Haiti route to points South of San Domingo.
Mails for Madagascar close at Durban, at 11 a.m., on the 14th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 11.

10 p.m.	76·2
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.	
6 a.m.	73·5
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	81·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

MARRIAGE.

NELSON—HADDER—December 1, at St. Mary's Church, Camp, Aden, by the Rev. P. R. Harrison, M.A., Chaplain, Horatio William Nelson, B.A., Chaplain of Aden, only son of William H. Nelson, Strangford, Co. Down, to Alice Hodder Hadder, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hadder, J.P., of Ringabella, Co. Cork.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATES—December 5, at Calcutta, the wife of R G Bates, of a daughter.
MURRAY—December 3, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of E M Murray, of Munguighur Concern, of a daughter.

DEATH.

POLLEY—December 7, George Joseph Polley, Marine Engineer, aged 51.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1893

LORD ROBERTS, speaking the other day at Dundee, urged the vital importance of maintaining British naval supremacy, and especially of reinforcing our squadron in the Mediterranean, where the presence of a Russian squadron has materially altered the balance of power. His Lordship's reference to the subject, was perhaps, not wholly spontaneous, for the present strength of the navy and the need for a new programme has for some time past occupied the attention of the Government, and the press, headed by the *Times*, has devoted much space to the advocacy of immediate action. Lord Brassey at Calcutta too, last Friday, in response to an invitation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, delivered an address upon the subject, entering into a detailed comparison of the relative strength of the squadrons of different nationalities now floating in the Mediterranean. The British squadron, as at present constituted, is inferior to the French squadron in the Mediterranean, and the still more to the French, supplemented by the Russian squadron. The French squadron, permanently commissioned, consists of nine battleships, one armoured cruiser, two protected cruisers, six look-out ships, two torpedo gun-boats, and six sea-going torpedo boats. In reserve, and commissioned for six months only, the French have eight iron-clads, mostly of the second class ; two armoured cruisers, three protected cruisers, two look-out ships, two torpedo gun-boats, and four sea-going torpedo boats. The Russian squadron which recently visited Toulon consisted of five ships ; the Emperor Nicolas I. Admiral Nachimoff, and the Pamyat Azova, which have been in Bombay harbour when the Czarewitch visited India. These may be described as ironclads of the second class. They were attended by a protected cruiser and a gun-vessel. The British fleet actually in commission in the Mediterranean is considerably inferior to the combined squadron of France and Russia. It consists of ten battle-ships, eight of which are of the first class, two first-class cruisers, three smaller cruisers, two look-out ships, the torpedo ram Polyphemus, one torpedo gun-boat, five smaller vessels, a coast defence ship, and twelve torpedo boats. The leading London paper declares that England has fallen dangerously behind-hand, and that an average expenditure of five and a half millions will only barely keep us abreast of our rivals at that level of superiority, the maintenance of which has been recognised as indispensable by the present First Lord at the Admiralty, as well as by his predecessor. Arguing in favour of this expenditure the *Times* declares that it would be an illusory way of satisfying the defensive requirements of the country, if Government only satisfies the needs of each year out of its revenues. It maintains that all experience, past and present, shows that only by means of a new Naval Defence Act can we make certain of getting the ships we require and getting them without delay. A long article—the fourth of a series—on the subject concludes with the observation that the British Empire does not reel, as Lord Rosebery said, at the loss of a single battle-ship ; but it declares the British Empire will reel sooner or later, and, what is more, it must fall if our rulers are allowed to forget that its essence is sea power, and that its sea power must always be supreme.

As is only natural, articles of this description have called forth opinions from experts on all sides, and the policy advocated by the *Times* is strongly supported. Admiral Colomb thinks that it would not be possible, even with forces numerically equal to those of France and Russia, to maintain an equality in the Mediterranean, in the Atlantic and Channel, and in the Baltic at the same time. But to offer any equality would be to court battles, with all the glories of chance to leave us losers. He gives it as his firm conviction that our position cannot, be secure unless we can always match every French or Russian force in port with a superior force outside it. As we stand, it appears to him we should have to consider, on the outbreak of war, what enemy's force we mean to let out to sea, as we have not strength enough to keep them all in. And then it becomes a bare question of what trade our merchants are best able to surrender on the outbreak of war. We should have, the Admiral tells us, to get the Baltic and Mediterranean traders to give us a hint which we are to sacrifice, for it is certain that we can preserve no trade route in any waters where the enemy is free to assemble his forces. Our cruisers cannot pretend to drive off the enemy's cruisers if the latter are backed by a battle fleet. Sir George Phipps Hornby laments that the English Government has been wasting its time and energies in party warfare, while countries better governed have improved theirs and, therefore, among other things, we see in the Mediterranean our old rival with an active fleet stronger than ours, a reserve of ships equal to it in readiness to put to sea in one-sixth the time that we must spend to reinforce ours, and, worse than all, the means to "refit" at Toulon and La Seyne eighteen ironclads, while we cannot refit six at Malta. Sir Samuel Baker, who is however, perhaps better known as a sportsman than a naval authority, holds that we are literally sleeping on a volcano at a time when sleep should be allied with the most acute watchfulness in preparing for a peril that is imminent, and he warns us that the destruction of every empire has been preceded, after a period of careless luxury, by a comatose condition of the mind, such as we are now displaying which has closed the eyes to external warnings. Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett joins in the outcry, urging that the question of the increase of the Navy should be settled by Parliament and not left to the caprice of Chancellors of the Exchequer or the false economy of Radical agitators. Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, Sir Charles Dilke's collaborateur in a work on Imperial Defences, submits his views in four questions, the most important of which is this : "In case we are to be ready for a war against France and Russia acting together, must not there be added to the minimum described in my third question a further number of ships equal to five to three of the whole Russian fleet of battle-ships, twice the number of Russian cruisers, and extra ships for the general reserve ?" The reply is, of course, that we have no such numerical supremacy and that the endeavour to secure it is foredoomed to failure for our neighbours would certainly build ship for ship if not a few over. Besides there is reason to believe that Germany rather than England will be the first enemy with which the allied forces of Russia and France will have to deal and this sooner rather than later. Lord Charles Beresford would not be content with less than the building of eighty-eight vessels and thirty torpedo boats, hundred and sixteen vessels of various descriptions at a cost of twenty-three and a quarter millions ; for only with these, he thinks, would a British admiral be able to mask and blockade the whole of the enemy's fleets. And finally Admiral de Horsey calls on the "Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral" to raise a voice to save their country from a position of the gravest peril.

The French press seeks to discourage any attempt to secure the supremacy of the seas for the British Navy. The *Liberté* exclaims that the seas by international law are free—the Mediterranean like the ocean and all seas belonging to everybody, therefore nobody has a right to supremacy. If it is the highway to India for England, it is the necessary highway to the Far East for all nations. It scouts as absurd the idea that France and Russia want to disturb the equilibrium, and declares that nothing is more contrary to the fact. Their union, it thinks, is a guarantee of the Mediterranean equilibrium, just as on the Continent it is a guarantee of the European equilibrium. The *Moniteur*, a journal of views politically antagonistic to those of the former journal, joins in decrying the agitation, and hopes that Mr. Gladstone and the taxpayer, will refuse to allow the renewal of the Naval Defence Act under any shape. These arguments are not, of course, altogether disinterested—an observation which applies to a certain extent to the polemic raised in the Opposition press at home which is confessedly intended to embarrass the Ministry. The *Spectator* naively confesses as much urging the Unionists to press the question of naval increase on the Government, which will be unwilling with a deficit threatening, to disgust the taxpaying electors with extra taxation next April. When the *Times* and the Admirals to whom it opens its columns add up the numbers of the combined French and Russian squadrons in the Mediterranean they say nothing of the strength of the Italian navy in those waters and of the Austrian in the Adriatic which would confront them in case of a general war. Nor do they count up the number of British ironclads and cruisers that could be sent to the Mediterranean at any moment. By simply sending the Channel fleet or the half of it to Gibraltar the Franco-Russian squadrons would be imprisoned and could effect nothing. To do so under present circumstances would simply impel those Powers to lay down more ironclads. An increase of British strength in the Mediterranean would immediately be followed by a corresponding augmentation of the French and Russian fleets. These were practically the words which Lord Brassey used at Calcutta on Friday. It would be easy, as he said, to reinforce our Mediterranean fleet by detaching ships actually in commission in the Channel Fleet and in our Reserve Squadron at home. But he deprecated any steps which, while it would add nothing to our effective squadron in case of war, would certainly be calculated to excite emulation in naval preparations. By inciting France to fresh efforts, such a course would involve the necessity for throwing heavier burdens on our own Exchequer. The *Times* article of a fortnight ago anticipated this plea, expressing a hope that "so sorry an argument would not pass muster, being the most sordid and craven argument that possibly be addressed to the meaner instincts of the British taxpayer." To accept it and act upon it, our contemporary declares, is to toll the knell of the British Empire. Shorn of that exaggeration which party politics invariably imparts to every subject, there is nothing really so very alarming in the aspect of affairs. Unless England stands in the way of French foreign policy in regard to the recovery of her lost Provinces there is very little fear of any necessity arising for a trial of the British against the combined French and Russian naval power. The French and Russian navies in case of any attack on England would be opposed by the combined English and Italian Navies plus the Austrian and the German. The Italian Navy has been strengthened by some of the most efficient vessels afloat and its alliance can be safely counted upon. Though there may be necessity for an increase of the Navy it cannot be said that the outlook is yet so gloomy as to justify even the most far-seeing politician prophesying that the Empire's last knell is about to be tolled.

THE Government of His Highness the Nizam no longer shuns publicity. The report on the working of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways and of the Mining Department has just come to hand. From this it appears that the length of line worked, including the Bezwada extension in British territory, was three hundred and fifty-three and a-half miles No extension has been carried out in the past official year, and the line is reported to be on the whole satisfactorily maintained. There are several Warren girder bridges on the line, and in some, if not all, the number of spans is greater than required. It is proposed when reducing the size of bridges to substitute a plate of sixty feet span for the Warren's and as the cost will have to be faced some time or other, it is urged by the officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways that the sooner this is done the better. The workshops at Lalaguda are being pushed on with, and not before it was time, for the Locomotive Superintendent has no ordinary difficulties to contend with in turning out satisfactory and economical work from shops so cramped and scattered. Covered shops are also wanted for the carriages and engines. The railway is pronounced very well managed on the whole in the face of difficulties not easy to surmount, and it is added that, while willing to do all that is actually required for the safety and requirements of the line, the Agent naturally objects to spending money on works of a non-remunerative nature. It is, however, hoped that the opening of the southern portion of the East Coast Railway, at first to Rajamundry and later on to Coconada, will add somewhat to the traffic of the south-east portion of the Nizam's line. The net earnings of the line last year were about three-quarters of a lakh in excess of those of the previous twelve months. The sum due to Government from the directors of the Company now amounts to eight hundred and fifteen thousand pounds. Extensions have been surveyed and new lines will probably be laid down without unnecessary delay. The report of the Mining Department is satisfactory, and as Lord Herschell has given his decision in the differences between His Highness's Government and the Company in respect to certain terms in their leases and other leases applied for, have so much in common with these, it is, under the consideration of Government to have them disposed of by the legal adviser of the Company in yderabad, with the assistance, if necessary, of counsel in Bombay, an arrangment which will, save both time and expense.

"LIFE Assurance in India, its Origin and Development," is the title of a carefully written handbook, which Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, F.I.A., of the Oriental Life Office, Bombay, has, by special permission, dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The little work not only gives a history of Native Life Assurance, but also contains in tabulated form the results of the actuarial investigations into the mortality experienced by the Oriental Company from its commencement in 1874 to the 31st December, 1891. It is quite evident that the results therein exhibited have not been attained without much anxious thought and assiduous labour. The number of tables is comparatively small, but only those who have conducted similar investigations can form any idea of the research and toil involved in their preparation. The result of such an experience as that of the "Oriental" will be a most valuable addition to vital statistics. It has been long felt that, as regards the mortality of Europeans in India, we had very inadequate unreliable data ; and that as regards Natives, our vital statistics are very defective. The investigations which have been made in the "Oriental" from time to time will go far in the direction of clearing away, if they do not entirely dissipate, the mists and doubts which statisticians have hitherto been surrounded with in this matter. The mortality the company have had to deal with from an actuarial and scientific point of view is very valuable and the tables will repay careful study. Many inferences can be drawn from the book, which has been prepared at a most opportune time ; and it is of great importance in connection with the opium question now under consideration by the Royal Commission. It is worthy of note that the mortality experienced to date is even more favourable than was reported at the sixth and last valuation on 31st December, 1891. To Mr. Slater belongs the honour of being the first author to give to the world reliable statistics as to the value of life, European and Native, in the Continent of Asia.

THE result of yesterday's balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year was that the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell, of Messrs. Wallace and Company, was re-elected.

IN connection with the Bombay Medical Union a public mee

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANARCHIST SCARE IN PARIS.

FRESH LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

M. Casimir Perier, to-day, introduced Bills in the Chamber of Deputies to punish the Press for inciting or praising dynamite or other outrages, to increase the Police force, and to punish all those found in possession of explosives. The Bill, referring to the Press, was read a first time instanter, notwithstanding the opposition of the Socialist Deputies who vehemently repudiate any connection with the anarchists.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE LATE BOMB OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir W. V. Harcourt expressed the sympathy of the Government and the Commons with the French Chamber and their horror at the shocking crime which had been perpetrated in their midst.

Mr. Balfour warmly endorsed the remarks of Sir W. V. Harcourt.

GREAT FIRE AT ANTWERP.

A great fire has taken place at Antwerp involving the loss of a lot of warehouses besides eleven million kilograms of grain and two hundred thousand kilograms of linseed.

A SHIPPING DISASTER.

News has been received of the loss of the ship Volga from Calcutta, which was wrecked off Saint Lucia. All hands were saved but the cargo was lost.

RIOTS IN ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 12.

Serious socialist disturbances have taken place throughout Italy. The mob at Bori drenched an exciseman with petroleum, and afterwards set fire to him.

At Giardicto the mob killed the town clerk and his wife, and carried their heads on pikes through the town. The troops were called out and fired on the mob, killing and wounding twenty-two.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The death is announced of Admiral Corbett.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 1st inst., left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day, and the Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

Major-General Badcock, on return from furlough, has resumed charge of the Commissariat Department.

SYSTEM FOR MAINTAINING LAND RECORDS.

Sir Edward Buck has arranged for holding a small conference in Calcutta to consider the improvements in the system for maintaining land records in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. Messrs. F. B. Mulock, Francis, and Craddock will attend on behalf of their respective provinces.

A COFFEE SHOP FOR SIGNALLERS.

Signallers employed on night duty in the Indian Telegraph Department have hitherto had to make their own arrangement for refreshments in their interval of leisure, but the Director-General has now adopted a modified system of coffee shop in vogue in the British Army, and signallers will be able to get at any hour of night a cup of a most harmless stimulant, which can possibly be provided for them.

THE ARRAH WATER-SUPPLY.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the works destined to supply Arrah, Capital of the Behar district, with pure water from the Sone. The laying of the main is nearly complete and the bank of Sone at the head-works presents the scene of busy industry.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TRIAL.

The Himalaya Bank prosecution concluded yesterday, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all the four accused to-day. The Chief Justice, with Mr. Justice Burkett, sentenced the accused as follows:—Greenway, twelve calendar months; Wilson, two years and two days; Munton, three years and two days; Moss, three years and two days' rigorous imprisonment. His lordship, in sentencing Moss, said: "If it had not been for you I cannot help thinking that the other three accused would never have been in the dock." Moss nodded his assent.

RECEPTION OF THE HON. MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

On Sunday next, the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will arrive at Poona, by the 3 p.m. train., accompanied by the Hon. Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, P. M. Mehta, and Mr. D. E. Wacha. Extensive preparations in the shape of triumphal arches, &c., are being made for his reception. The Municipality decided last evening to present him with an address on his way through the city to the Town Hall. He will be conducted in procession by a deputation representing all sections of the community. At the Town Hall the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be entertained by the public of Poona. The entire route will be decorated. Boys and girls of various schools in the city and cantonment will be massed at different places on the route. The Town Hall will be illuminated at night. During his stay the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai will be the guest of the Hon. Mr. Dorabji Pudamji.

MEETINGS IN HONOUR OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 12.

Last evening a public meeting, presided over by Shet Utamchand, at Shrigonda, unanimously resolved to send a deputation to welcome the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., on his visit to India after his return to the British Parliament. An address was adopted at the meeting. Speeches expressing gratitude for Mr. Dadabhai's disinterested services were made, and thanks given to the electors of Central Finsbury.

AKOLA, Dec. 12.

A meeting of the representatives of the Akola District, numbering two thousands-and-a-half, was held on Sunday, Mr. Pandurang Govind Vakil, presiding. It was resolved to send a message of welcome to the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P.; and twenty-two delegates for the Congress at Lahore were elected.

Negotiations, which have been going on for some years between the Board of Directors of the London General Omnibus Company and the Road Car Company, for a working agreement in respect of fares, have at length been completed. It is not intended to abolish penny fares, introduced by the latter company, with advantage to the public and satisfaction to the shareholders. But the distances will be shortened, and on and after Monday week, the 27th inst., it will be no longer possible, as hitherto, to travel from Charing Cross to Liverpool-street for a penny.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

SIX FAMOUS HORSES.

As a sequel to my garrulous disquisition on the worship of the horse, I purpose this week to regale you with chit-chat, more or less relevant, with gossip, more or less idle, anent six famous thoroughbreds. Considering the very large number of animals that have from time to time made everlasting reputations upon our courses it has not been without some thought that I have selected this half-dozen. I have chosen St. Simon, the leading sire of the day, Ormonde, commonly called the horse of the century, Hermit, the historical Blankney stallion, Bendigo, once the idol of the public, Petrarch, probably the handsomest equine hero that ever looked through a bridle, and Isinglass, the crack of the season of 1893, which closes with this the last Saturday in November. I am well aware that this selection is open to criticism. Some of my readers may recall the names of many celebrated performers of the days of long ago. I have, however, a firm belief that there is more interest in the discussion of latter-day champions than in columns about the Darley Arabian, the Byerly Turk, the Godolphin Arabian, and their immediate descendants. I might possibly have included Isonomy, Melton, and Minting, three great horses truly, but Isonomy's fame as a stud horse is largely posthumous, and Melton and Minting have yet to beget racers to perpetuate their names, although of course each of the trio is entitled to the highest credentials as history-makers in our great hippic battles. It is quite possible that Isonomy, Minting, and Melton may be referred to at length in another article.

ST. SIMON.

The turf world can never possibly estimate what it owes to the late Mr. Blenkiron, of the Middle Park Stud, Eltham, Kent. Not so much because this gentleman founded the Middle Park Plate, run each autumn at Newmarket, but because he bred Hermit and Galopin, and the latter by Vedette—Flying Duchess was singularly enough of exactly the same height as the former. And Galopin was mated with St. Angela, the result being the birth of St. Simon—one of the best horses that ever obeyed the fall of the starter's flag, and one of the most successful sires the horse-world has ever known. This is a dual distinction which is not often obtained, for many horses which have been great racers have proved failures at the stud, and many inferior runners have developed into wonderful sires or brood mares. Foaled in 1881, St. Simon was bred by the late illustrous Hungarian potentate, Prince Batthyany, being, as I have already said, by Galopin—St. Angela. At the death of Prince Batthyany this colt was purchased by that keenest and cutest of trainers, Mat Dawson, on behalf of the Duke of Portland for only 1,800 guineas. His Grace of Welbeck has always been a fortunate young man. He was lucky in having such a mentor as Mat Dawson—as honest as he is clever. The demise of the Prince, of course, rendered void the nomination of St. Simon for the Derby. This was fortunate for the owners of Harvester and St. Gatien, who ran their memorable dead heat in the Derby of 1883. I say fortunate because St. Simon was actually tried to be 21lbs. better than Harvester, and could give as much weight to Busybody. However, St. Simon ran four times as a two-year-old, and on each occasion he was the winner. As the Duke of Portland said he could not bear to see St. Simon beaten, he was tried with Tristan to decide which should run for the Epsom Gold Cup of 1884. St. Simon (3yrs., 8st.) and Tristan (6yrs., 9st. 9lbs.) galloped over the last mile and a-half of the Cesarewitch course, with the result that the younger animal was clearly master of the situation from start to finish, and won without effort by six lengths. Of course, St. Simon walked over for the Epsom Gold Cup. He beat Tristan again in the Ascot Cup, and closed his racing career by easily capturing the Goodwood Cup. Although his dam was St. Angela, St. Simon was not angelic in temperament, but he always ran as straight as an arrow and as true as steel. He was not only never defeated, but he was actually never extended. Mathew Dawson said that he was the best horse he ever had in his hands, and he added: "I could never find anything to travel fast enough to test him." He was, to employ Mat's favourite expression concerning a good horse, "a rum 'un indeed." He has been and is a perfect gold mine to the Duke of Portland. Of course he is lord of the harem at Welbeck, and is the sire of such aristocrats as Signorina, Semolina, Memoir, Simonian, St. Serf, Silenee, Raeburn, La Fleche, and other celebrities. His stock may not be the best in the world to look at; they may be small fiddle-headed brutes; but they all possess the gift of going, and have both speed and stamina. A long time ago St. Simon's fee was 250 guineas, and now it is well nigh impossible to obtain subscriptions to him for either love or money. I notice that he is not advertised among the sires in the "Racing Calender," for the all sufficient reason that his services are bespoken for some seasons in advance. The "Duke of Donovan" is indeed lucky and he may well be pardoned for an intense devotion to this great hero.

ORMONDE.

There are people in this world who affect to despise blue blood and good breeding. I am a staunch believer in both. Never was there a great horse with a more famous direct ancestry than Ormonde. In his loins is concentrated the power of generations. Now Whalebone begat Sir Hercules, Sir Hercules begat Birdcatcher, Birdcatcher begat The Baron, The Baron begat Stockwell, Stockwel begat Doncaster, Doncaster begat Bend Or, Bend Or begat Ormonde, and to carry the descent from sire to son one step further, Ormonde begat Orme. Thus you see that on his paternal side Ormonde had seven illustrious forbears whose names will be for ever famous in racing story. On his dam's side Ormonde goes back to Touchstone and Melbourne, his mother being Lily Agnes by Macaroni—Polly Agnes. Lily Agnes has often been ridden by Johnny Osborne, and she was the winner of the Great Ebor Handicap, the Northumberland Plate, and the Doncaster Cup. Foaled in 1871, Lily Agnes is still alive and well, and I saw her a few months ago in the Eaton paddocks. If ever you enjoy the privilege of going over this haras kindly note how fond the Duke of Westminster is of Macaroni mares. All the mares too are about the same size, and the Duke, who is the best judge of a horse in England, be he thoroughbred, hunter, hack, harness horse, or heavy horse, is a firm believer in selecting the best possible mares. Some breeders, you know, believe that any mare will do for producing stock provided the stallion is sound and suitable. That is a mistake. As a two-year-old Ormonde won £3,008, as a three-year-old £21,577, and as a four-year-old £3,905 10s., or making in all £28,490 10s. And yet folks thought that the Duke of Westminster was mad when he gave £14,000 for Doncaster. We all remember how Ormonde won the Two Thousand Guineas from Minting and Saraband, how he put paid to the account of the gallant little Bard in the Derby, and how he romped away with the St. Leger, thus earning the triple crown. He ran fifteen races, in only two of which odds were not betted on him, was never beaten, defeated all the cracks of his day, and retired in July, 1887. With such a record as this one would have thought that the Duke of Westminster would never have parted, with such a faithful servant. But he possessed his sire, and Ormonde was said to be "touched in his wind," so that His Grace sold him to a South American breeder for £17,000. The public were indignant, but surely His Grace could do what he chose with his own. After he had been in South America there was some talk, at the instigation of Mr. Chaplin, who had lost Hermit, of re-purchasing Ormonde for £30,000—the price asked. But there was such an outcry concerning his "roaring" infirmity, and its transmission to his progeny, that the scheme fell through. However, Ormonde was not destined to end his days in South America, for he was bought by an enterprising North American gentleman, shipped to England, and then taken to New York. Ormonde is, indeed, a famous traveller, and he has—thank heaven—been preserved from the fate of Blue Gown, who when to the bottom of the Atlantic. Ormonde is an idol the world over. In his new American home he is provided with the best wardrobe ever put on a horse, all his clothes being of the finest linen, lamb's wool, flannel, and white rubber. They are the smartest goods that could be bought in London. The fodder sent out with him cost £10 per ton, and the great horse has three servants, viz., a groom, a second groom, and a watcher. He deserves it all. Next season, all being well, we shall see on the English turf another full brother in blood to Ormonde, namely, Orelio of course, by Bend Or—Lily Agnes. He is a chestnut colt, who looks well and moves well.

HERMIT.

I recently referred to Hermit, the winner of the most sensational Derby on record, and one of the greatest sires ever known. Up to the date of his death no horse since Stockwell had had such an effect on blood stock. He was by Newminster—Seclusion and, as I have said, was bred by Mr. Blenkiron. His descent is also very illustrious. Foaled in 1864, he was bought by Mr. Henry Chaplin as a yearling for only 1,000 guineas—which, however, was a good price in those days. He was a chestnut with powerful frame, plenty of length and liberty, as Bob Howett used to say, and very bloodlike. He first ran in the spring of 1866, and although he was not such a good two-year old as Achievement—said to have been worth her weight in gold—he was the winter favourite for the Derby, at a very short price. A few days prior to the Epsom carnival Hermit burst a blood vessel in his head during an exercise gallop, with the result that he was driven to long odds. Still, on that cold Derby Day, when snow fell during the race, Hermit, who looked rough and rugged, and anything but taking, won very easily from Marksman, Vauban, and a large field. The betting was no less than 1,000 to 15, or 66 to 1 against Hermit, and he was the victor by two lengths. It is said, and probably said truly, that Mr. Chaplin and his friends won £120,000 by his success, and that this sum was lost by the Marquis of Hastings. Captain Machell, who has been so ill of late, made a great coup, and also netted a fortune. Harry Custance, who is just publishing his memoirs, could have ridden Hermit, but he preferred a mount on The Rake. At Doncaster, Hermit was beaten both in the St. Leger and the Cup by Achievement, and his subsequent career was by no means so brilliant that it requires recounting here. In 1870 Hermit started stud life at Blankney, Mr. Chaplin's Lincolnshire seat, and he remained there until he died on April 29, 1890. His fee in 1870 was but 20 guineas. In five years it became 100, and in 1885 it had been raised 250 guineas. From 1880 to 1885 Hermit headed the list of winning sires, but 1882 was his best year, for his progeny won £44,608. From 1873 to 1890 his stock won in stakes alone £315,968, which can be increased to £343,311 by including the performances of his sons and daughters in France. His most distinguished progeny are Trappist, Peter, Thebais, Tristan, Shotover, St. Blaise, St. Marguerite, Queen Adelaide, and Lonely. Mr. Chaplin must have enjoyed a princely income from stud fees and the sales of yearlings—many of which realised enormous prices. Indeed, Mr. Chaplin is credited with saying that Hermit was the best friend he ever had in his life, and that he was a better property than all his farms. I well remember Mr. Chaplin being badgered and hecked at an election meeting in Lincolnshire. He stood it all good humouredly until some country bumpkin bawled out "How's Hermit?" Then the Blankney squire smartly retorted: "Hermit is a gentleman and knows how to behave as a gentleman, which I am afraid some of you do not." This sally evoked a storm of applause. On the death of Hermit many of Mr. Chaplin's friends received presents in the shape of letter and cigar cases made from the hero's hide, while his skeleton was preserved, set up, and presented to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

BENDIGO.

I have given the preference to Bendigo over Melton and Minting mainly because of the wonderful popularity of this great Irish horse. Bendigo was the darling of the public, who will ever remember him kindly, and his owner is known even unto this day as Mr. "Bendigo" Barclay. And why was Bendigo so great a favourite? The horse seemed to embody the main features of British character. He never seemed to recognise that he was beaten; he always fought to the bitter end; his determination was greatest in face of the greatest difficulties; his temper was as equable as that of an angel; and his consistency was only rivalled by his strength. He was one of those horses who never could give his true form in a quiet, private trial. He wanted the excitement and bustle of a racecourse and of a field of competitors to rouse his leonine heart. Old Bendigo's gallant struggles and great victories in the first of the Mammoth Stakes of these latter times will never be forgotten. Ireland has supplied England with many splendid horses, but possibly with not one more popular than Bendigo. He was bred by Mr. M. Taylor in 1880, and when his horses were sold at the Curragh two years later he changed hands for seventy guineas. He never ran as a two-year-old, but about the end of his second year he was sold to Mr. H. T. Barclay for 850 guineas. This event took place at the September Curragh meeting in 1883, and that Mr. Barclay was well advised was soon apparent, for the horse was put into the hands of the late Joseph French, and won the Cambridgeshire next month by a neck from Tonans, with Medicus, the favourite, third. In a field of 25 Bendigo, as a three-year-old, carried 6st. 10lb., started at 50 to 1, and won gallantly, thanks to the jockeyship of Harry Luke, that pocket edition of a man, who now rides in France. No competitor has ever captured the Cambridgeshire twice, but Bendigo has been nearer to such an unparalleled achievement than any other animal, as in 1884 he was only beaten a head by Florence, in 1885 he was defeated two lengths by Plaisanterie, and in 1887 he was beaten half-a-length by Gloriation. Thus in four attempts over the Cambridgeshire he won once and ran second thrice. With a little more care in riding Bendigo might have lowered the colours of Florence. In October, 1887, the son of Ben Battle carried 9st. 7lb. in the Cesarewitch and 9st 13lb. in the Cambridgeshire. He finished second in each race, and gave the winner of the former, Humewood, 29lb., and to Gloriation, the victor of the latter, 35lb. These performances stand out amongst the very best in the annals of the two races. Bendigo secured the Lincolnshire handicap of 1885, as well as the First Eclipse Stakes and the first Jubilee Handicap, in each of which he had the crushing impost of 9st 7lb. The late Charles Jousiffe always considered Bendigo one of the best horses of the century, and believed that he would have beaten both Ormonde and Minting in the Hardwickle Stakes at Ascot but for his charge having met with an accident. Bendigo is still in the land of the living, but he has not been a pronounced success at the stud. One never knows what he may do.

PETRARCH.

Petrarch, one of the handsomest horses that ever looked through a bridle, had a sensational career. By Lord Clifden, the Leger winner, out of Laura (the dam of several famous horses), Petrarch was bred in 1873 by the late Mr. Gosden, made his first appearance in the Middle Park Plate, which he won, beating Kisber, Lollypop, and Kaleidoscope. He was then sold to Lord Dupplin for 8,000 guineas, a very big price then, on condition that he should run for the Two Thousand Guineas. In this race he was ridden by Luke, and although the horse was unfit he gained the victory, beating a good field and among them Kaleidoscope, his stable companion, who was favourite. Such a success naturally led to Kaleidoscope being installed at the head of the betting list for the Derby, but Mr. Baltazzi's Kisber—a great horse—won in a canter. Petrarch's form is a wonderful tangle. I have not space to attempt to unravel the skein. In the St. Leger Petrarch was the conqueror, after a tremendous finish with Wild Tommy, Kisber being among the vanquished. After a varied career, in the course of which he passed into the possession of Lord Lonsdale, Petrarch went to the stud, and is the sire of Busybody, The Bard, Miss Jummy, Peter Flower, and other good horses. The Bard, we all remember, was a wonderful two-year-old, who won sixteen races off the reel. He would have captured the Derby but for Ormonde. Then he went to France as a stud horse, and has this autumn been followed by his sire, for at the sale of Lord Calthorpe's stud Petrarch was bought by the French breeder, the Count de St. Phalle, for 730 guineas.

ISINGLASS.

It is not necessary to write at length of Isinglass, because I dealt with his breeding earlier in the season. However, since then he has taken rank as the horse of the year and has followed in the steps of West Australian, Lord Lyon, Gladiateur, Ormonde, and Common by winning the Triple Crown. It is difficult at present to exactly gauge the merits of Isinglass, especially as he was beaten in the Lancashire Plate. Some folks say he would not have won the Derby if Meddler could have run. Really one cannot tell. Isinglass is a good horse if not a great one.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Between three and four o'clock, on Saturday night, Surgeon-Major Purves, who lives in Howrah, was awakened by a slight noise in his bed-room, and looking through the mosquito curtains he discovered that there was a man in the room, near a table, close to the head of the bed. A lamp was burning dimly in the corner of the room. Dr. Purves jumped out of bed, rushed at the man, but missed him, as he dodged under the table and ran into the verandah. Here he was caught, and a severe struggle followed, Dr. Purves getting the man down on the floor and holding him hard. The man got hold of Dr. Purves' thumb and bit rather badly. Mrs. Purves was disturbed by the noise, and on her husband calling out to her, came most pluckily with a rope and tied the marauder's legs. The servants were then called, and the man handed over to the police. In the struggle, the man dropped a watch, which was found with the lass broken in the verandah. There is every reason to suppose that the thief is one of a gang w ich has, of late, been committing a series of robberies in Calcutta. He stated, after his capture, that he had two accomplices waiting downstairs. It was discovered that admittance in to the house had been gained by breaking a pane of glass in the drawing-room on the lower floor, and pulling back the bolt. The man went upstairs, opened the double door into the verandah, and the bed-room door without disturbing the occupants. Dr. Purves is to be congratulated on his clever capture.

On the capture of Kassongo, the Arab staonghold on the Upper Congo, and the defeat of Sefu, Tippu Tib's nephew, letters fell into the hands of the Belgians showing that the various groups of Arabs had determined upon destroying the influence of the whites. Captain Dhanis found Kassongo strongly fortified, and the battle lasted three hours. The Arabs were followed for two days, and the natives who had been forced to fight in their, ranks, joined in the pursuit. Captain Ponthier, in charge of another force, completely defeated the enemy on the Lowa, making numerous prisoners, among whom were twenty-five of the leaders. The prisoners are to be employed on the plantations at the stations. Mention is made of Emin Pacha's son, Monsonna, who according to the report of the surgeon of the expedition, is very weakly owing to the ill-treatments of his mother whilst a prisoner in the hands of the Arabs. The boy was a year old on the 23rd of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Littledale, have completed their interesting journey and arrived at Shanghai. The adventurons couple left London at the end of January last for Constantinople, whence their route was through Russian Tartary, Samarkand, Khokan, and Kashgar. They met with marked courtesy from the Russian officials when passing through Russian territory. Their severest trials were in Thibet and crossing the Pamirs. Between Lobnor and Kokonor the guides were treacherous and finally deserted, leaving Mr. Littledale and his wife to direct their course as best they could by the aid of a sextant. A large proportion of the animals succumbed on this part of the road, which took about two months to traverse. Most died from lack of water. The journey was undertaken from a love of exploration and sport, and Mr. Littledale has no intention of writing a book of travel, though he will probably read a narrative of his wanderings before the Royal Geographical Society.

Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal and Narandas Dwarkadas Vussonjee give an evening party to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, to-morrow, at "Darria Mehel," Malabar Hill.

The balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of November, 1891, were Rs. 1,00,107,000; November, 1892, Rs. 91,000,000; and November, 1893, Rs. 1,52,354,000.

Mr. Kay Robinson, of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, will deserve the gratitude of the whole of the community in India when he has successfully established the Pasteur Institute, writes the *Indian Planters' Gazette*. Rabies in India is found in a most virulent form, and the benefit which such an institute will confer on both the European and native inhabitants of the land will be inestimable. At present, all cases of people who have been bitten by mad dogs or jackals are despatched to Paris direct to undergo the necessary treatment, but this naturally entails a great deal of expense and anxiety. Only recently a child of an officer's wife in the Fort was bitten by a mad dog and had to be at once taken to Paris. With an institute of M. Pasteur's on the spot, the dreaded calamity will be able to be a great deal more promptly and satisfactorily dealt with. Mr. Kay Robinson has secured a very influential committee and everything appears to be in good train for the final accomplishment of the scheme.

A Bangalore paper states that it is intended to float a very strong company to carry on the Bangalore Iron Works. Hitherto there has been no partnership in the above business.

In selecting Mr. E. Trelawney to be Sheriff for the coming year, the Government has made an excellent choice, says the Calcutta paper. Calcutta's principal citizens are at present all so eminent, that there is none who can be said to have a first claim to the high office, but Mr. Trelawney, as the head of one of our greatest business houses and a distinguished public citizen, is well fitted for the honour.

Dr. Innes, the newly appointed Surgeon to the Nair Brigade at Travancore, selected for the appointment by the Secretary of State for India, arrived in Madras the other day; has been directed in consultation with the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras to do duty at the General Hospital, to obtain some practical idea of his work in this country. Dr. Innes will also do duty in some other special hospitals in Madras before he joins the Brigade. He has already joined the General Hospital.

M. Gustave Larroumet, who has just returned from Fredensborg, where he had an interview with the Czar, has written an account of the doings of the assembled Royalties during his stay there. It is in the "Vie Contemporaine" that he publishes his impressions. King Christian's Castle of Fredensborg, situated in the midst of a forest of beeches, near the beautiful Lake Esrom, is a very modest dwelling, far less sumptuous than that which a banker of London, Paris, or Vienna would select for his country house. The Czar, clad in a cotton suit or a hunting costume, would walk about the place with the air of a man thoroughly delighted with the country. One of his favourite pastimes was to stand up and let the Royal children see if they could knock him over. As he is a perfect giant, he always proved the victor. When the time came for the visitors to leave much grief was felt. Queen Louise wept, and if King Christian bore up, he was very sad at heart. Both accompanied their children, the Czarina and the Princess of Wales, to Copenhagen, whence the vessels were to start and the mother in saying good-bye kissed her daughters fondly on the lips amidst a crowd of diplomats who stood motionless in their resplendent uniforms. There was a great crowd of people who cheered lustily.

The fourth number of "L'Europe Politique" is published. The author is M. Leon Sentupery, former Secretary to the Minister of the Interior. This volume deals with Great Britain, its Government, Parliament, and Press, of each of which it gives a history in well-packed paragraphs. The Colonies are dealt with under the head of Government, and with so much knowledge and clearness that it will be hard for French people who read it not to be well up in all the subjects that it treats. Among these are the economical and labour, the Egyptian, the Newfoundland, the Home Rule, the Welsh Church, and Socialist questions. It is pleasant to find a book by a Frenchman on the Government, Parliament, and Press of England written in so fair a spirit. Of course in treating on Egypt, French feeling manifests itself, but not in an offensive way. The author refuses to admit that the rights of France to Egypt do not differ from those of any other nation.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

The third sitting of the Hemp Drugs Commission was held yesterday in the Council Rooms, Secretariat, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, in charge of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, said: I have had very few opportunities, have met with only one case of a man "running amok" in military practice, and have seen a few persons addicted to the habit and four or five cases of poisoning by Cannabis Indica. I have not had charge of any lunatic asylums where alone cases are met with of insanity from this cause, and where such experience as would enable one to answer these questions could be gained. Very moderate use of bhang increases appetite, and gives staying power under severe exertion. This I have noticed in the very few cases I have seen. It does not act as a febrifuge or preventive of disease. By bhang I mean the infusion of the leaves and seeds commonly called subjee. Bhang in the form of infusion I have known to produce the following effects in the persons who take it habitually. It refreshes them, gives them pleasant ideas and increases the appetite. The after-effects are depression and mental obfuscation; want of subsequent gratification does produce a longing. It acts as an exciting cause where there is a predisposition, but in the very few cases I have seen there was no predisposition, and yet it caused insanity homicidal in character and temporary. I have seen a case of "running amok" attributable to this cause (ganja-smoking), the man running blindly and furiously and shooting down every one he met on the road. I have seen another case where a wild maniacal delirium followed the excessive smoking, and the man ultimately became paralysed.

In reply to a question by the President, Dr. Phrakh said that he attended the University College, London. He had served nearly twenty years in the Indian Medical service. He had had no special experience of insanity. He had seen cases of intoxication from ganja. There were three or four persons whom he had to send to asylums for insanity caused by the excessive smoking of ganja, but that happened so long ago that he had no proper recollection either of the exact number or of the details. He believed that they were true ganja cases, but he could not be certain that no other drug was used.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, Hazur Deputy Collector of Surat, said: During my thirty years' service in the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Bombay Presidency, I had opportunities to study the question from different points of view. My remarks are confined to Gujerat. Three preparations from hemp, Cannabis Indica, viz., (1), bhang, sabji, or mayapauí; (2) yakudi, and (3) ganja are used in Gujerat. Charas is neither manufactured nor used. Bhang cultivation is decreasing; profits small compared with trouble of obtaining licenses and finding purchases. As far as I know, ganja plants are not raised from seed of wild hemp. As far as I know, wild hemp is not cultivated. The cultivator has to obtain a license to cultivate hemp plant; no duty is livied for the grant of permit. The cultivator is bound to sell his produce to licensed farmers only. Ganja is smoked by mendicants and low class Brahmins, a few artizans also smoke. Ganja-smoking is confined chiefly to towns and cities. Village people seldom smoke ganja. Bhang is not used for smoking. But it is generally drunk. Bhang is drunk by well-to-do Hindus, a few Mussalmans and Parsis. The habitual consumers are chiefly goldsmiths, jewellers, and brahman mendicants. Some village people drink bhang. The use of bhang is decreasing among the higher classes. Liquor has taken its place. The use of ganja is stationary among the mendicants and fakirs who do not take to liquor-drinking. Yakudi consumers are very few. Five in a thousand. Bhang consumers are generally high class Hindus, and in many cases well-to-do. Ganja-smokers are mendicants and poor, living chiefly on alms. Bhang is drunk openly; no dishonor is attached to it; occasional drinkers do not drink in solitude. Moderate and excessive habitual consumers drink singly, if there is no company. Mendicants smoke ganja publicly, though shame is attached to it. The habit is easily formed; it is not difficult to break off. But the mendicants won't give up ganja-smoking. In the case of ganja, there is a tendency for the moderate habit to develop into the excessive. Bhang is the favourite drink of the followers of the Shaid sect, On Shivratri and other days connected with the worship of Shiv (Mahadev) bhang is religiously used by devotees. This practice does not lead to the formation of habit Ganja does not form an article of worship. No dishonor attaches to a moderate bhang-drinkers; bhang is drunk openly either singly or in company, excessive bhang-drinkers are taunted and ridiculed; ganja-smokers are held low in the estimation of the high class Hindus, but they are not hated or despised as liquor-drinkers who are regarded as very low in point of social position. Liquor-drinking is against religion, so it is generally in disrepute. Bhang and ganja do not pollute the consumer from a religious point of view. Bhang-drinkers generally belong to respectable and orderly classes of the population. Ganja smokers are chiefly mendicants, without homes or families in many cases. Any attempt to restrict the use of ganja by means of heavy duties will be looked upon by the ganja-smokers as a great hardship. The existing system is good and satisfactory. The sale and transport are brought under control; accounts are kept by the licensed retailers; the abkari and revenue officers examine these accounts from time to time. Bhang is not in any way injurious, if taken in large quantity. Ganja-smokers do not from part of the working or useful classes of the population; no large revenue can be raised from the farm of hemp plant produce or by raising the duty on bhang and ganja. From a humanity point of view interference is unnecessary. The loss of lives is very small even if it is conceded that the lives of fakirs and mendicants should be saved. Alcohol has been the curse of the country since the past few years. I am strongly of opinion that any change in the existing system is politicaly unwised and unnecessary. The evil is so insignificant compared with the political danger in the days of agitation that the bhang and ganja subject be left untouched. I will state my reasons in full before the Commission. Ganja-smoking is recomended in the case of asthma and diseases of lungs. It is also given to bufaloes with the object of causing an increased flow of milk. Bhang leaves are also used for fumigations, cases of piles, fistula of anus. A moderate use of bhang is beneficial; it alleviates the effects of fatigue; its effects are of a mild exhilarant character and free from any tendency to commit violence or self-destruction. Excessive bhang-drinkers do not suffer in health. A moderate use of ganja in not harmful: it is a febrifuge in malarious districts: it enables the consumer to keep up the vital powers. Excessive ganja-smokers suffer in health if they do not get nourshing food. Insanity, impotency and consumption are the results of excessive smoking. Excessive use produce derangement of the mental power. It has the effect of impairing the moral sense. The effects of Bhang is. Succession of thoughts in the case of occasional drinkers concentration and cheerfulness in the case of moderate daily drinkers, refershing, produce cooling sensation, create appetite. Moderate smokers of ganja do their work well; it produces little intoxication, las s for a very short time. Excessive ganja-smokers are weak and ill-fed. Excessive use of ganja destroys appetite, undermine the vital powers, and leads to insanity in many cases. The use of bhang and ganja is harmless from a criminal point of view. I think no attempt should be made to raise revenue. According to the accounts of the farmer, the total consumption in the Surat District in 1892-93 was ganga 103 maunds and bhang forty maunds. The revenue in the same year amounted to Rs. 2,800. Any attempt to raise revenue from this source will be regarded as a blunder by right thinking people. The increase will be very small and the excitement and ill-feeling among the lower classes will unnecessarily be created without any corresponding advantage. If Rs. 10 are levied on a maund, the total revenue in the Surat district will be about Rs. 1,480. If bhang and ganja are made as dear as liquor so far as the object will not be served, and people will take to drinking liquor so far as their means will permit. There are very few houses or shops. The consumers do not behave badly. The houses are not in any way objectionable. I am of opinion the Municipality of the town should be consulted in respect to liquor and bhang and ganja shops. I produce my paper on the narcotcs and stimulants of Gujerat, which was written for the Bombay Gazetteer. The following are the extracts from the paper. The stimulants and narcotics in use in Gujerat are—in the south, fermented and distilled drinks and preparations from hemp; in the north, preparations from the poppy; and over the whole province tobacco, betel and areca nut, tea and coffee. Fermeated and distilled drinks belong to two chief classes: 1. Drinks prepared in the country; 2. Drinks imported from Europe. Of country-made liquor there are two chief kinds—fermented and distilled. The only fermented liquor much drunk in Southern Gujarat is made from the juice of the wild date palm khajuri, Phoenix sylvestris. Like the fermented juice of the brab palm tad, Borassus flabelliformis; the liquor prepared from the wild date is called tady or toddy. Intoxiting drinks are distilled from dates and raisins. But the chief liquor is made from the flower of the mahuda tree. Bossia latifolia, brought most of it from Eastern Gujerat. To improve its flavour or colour, different varieties of fruits, flowers of herbs are sometimes added to the simple liquor. Of European wines and spirits, considerable and increasing quantities are imported into Gujarat from Bombay. Of this class of liquor the most popular varieties are the coarser kinds of brandy and cheap ports and champagnes. Surat is the only district in Gujerat where the practice of drinking toddy prevails to any great extent. North of the river Kim this drink is almost unknown. In Surat, except the higher Hindus and Mussulmans, all classes drink toddy, and among he aborginal tribes so strong is the carving for intoxicating drinks, that for a cup of liquor they will pledge their clothes and even their labour. All toddy drinkers will indulge when they can afford it, in country-made liquor. Besides what is drunk publicly in the liquor shops, distilled country-made drinks are, especially by Parsis, taken privately in their own houses. At the public dinners of some of the low castes, towards the close of the entertainment, liquor is served to the guests, both men and women. The chief consumers of European wines and spirits are the Parsis, all classes who drink toddy and distilled cauntry-liquor, when they can drink European wines and spirits. But these they are seldom able to afford. As a rule, high caste Hindus indulge in no distilled or fermented drinks. To this rule there are two exceptions:—1. A class of orthodox Hindus, who drink country-made liquor; 2. A class of innovators, who drink European wines and spirits. The liquor drinking class of orthodox Hindus are known by the name of Saktas or Bammargis, followers of the sect which worship one of the powers of Sakti of Devi, the Spouse of Mahadeva. Among persons of this class, the drinking of intoxicating liquor is held to be a religious duty. Though of different castes, the followers of this sect, both men and women, are said to hold private festivals at which they eat and drink together. Among the youth of high caste Hindu families, the practise of drinking European wines and spirits has of late years spread so rapidly that what fifteen years ago would have caused excommunication is now passed over unnoticed. Still, both to the orthodox and to the innovating liquor-drinker, a certain dishonor attaches. Both are, as a rule, anxious that no one, or only a few boon-companions, should know that he drinks. Among high caste Hindus, a few who have taken to drinking European wines and spirits frequent shops where such liquors are sold. But the usual practice is for a party of friends either to meet together at the dwelling of some one of their number or to hire a house in an unfrequented part of the town, and there hold drinking parties. Three preparations from hemp, Cannabis Indica, 1, bhang 2, yakudi, 3, ganja are used in Gujerat. Bhang is made from the flower leaves and the seed of the plant. These are first baked over a fire, then well washed in cold water and ground very fine, the intoxicating powder depending, to a considerable extent, on the fineness of the powder. According to the taste and means of the consumer, dry rose leaves, almonds, cardamums, pepper, and other spices are pounded and mixed with the powder. The whole is then again ground mixed with water or sometimes with milk, sweetened with sugar and strained through a cloth. The preparation is now ready to be drunk. Bhang is a very cheap luxury, one-sixteenth of a pound or

buted, I think the smoking of charas causes bronchitis and asthma, as I well remember cases of these diseases in the 14th Bombay Infantry which were ascribed by the Hospital Assistant and the men's comrades to charas-smoking, and which recovered in hospital quicker than cases due to ordinary causes. Smoking ganja induces insanity, generally mania, and as far as my recollection goes temporary in character. The symptoms may be re-induced by the use of the drug after release from restraint as shown by re-admissions into Lunatic Asylums. Patients when asked whether they were ganja-smokers readily admitted the habit. Those I have known as ganja-smokers have generally been dissipated and disreputable looking men.

Surgeon Major K. R. Kirtikar said :—Drinking Chang and smoking ganja, so far as I can judge from personal knowledge of the better classes of people, are absolutely confined to the made sex. It would be a gross breach of good manners were such a drink or smoke ever offered to the female sex. It is never allowed to children. Bhang preparations are, however, allowed to children medicinally in appropriate doses, and in such cases are doubtless productive of good.

Judging from the effects bhang-drinking and ganja smoking have on a novice in the vice, I should be inclined to the belief that it is not easy to contract either habit, unless the person is otherwise a depraved being who takes to bad habits at any coast. On the uninitiated, either drug acts as a distinct narcotic, and it does not take any thoughtful person long to find out that it is vicious to continue indulging in it. I have reason to believe that alcoholic drinks are now being to a very large extent substituted for bhang-drinking. Thirty years ago young men used to drink bhang in their convivial gatherings, such as "pleasure-parties" of young men. These "pleasure-parties" are very much like "picnic" parties, minus the society of the female sex. In former years, if any exhilaration was required, at such parties, bhang-drinking was the order of the day. Alcoholic drinks have now taken their place. It would be a revelation to me if at the present day such "pleasure-parties" of our young men are absolutely free from alcohol. I make this statement with extreme regret, but without the slightest fear of contradiction. I attribute the cause of this change to the importation of cheap ardent liquors from Europe into this country, and sweet liqueurs from France, which fascinate our young men on account of immediate intoxicant effects, notwithstanding the bad headaches they leave afterwards. We do not hear, of nor do we see nowadays bhung drung at such "pleasure-parties" in any form, but I know that large quantities of liquor in various forms are weekly, if not daily, used by our young men—not in the Thana district, but in Bombay among the better classes. This I consider to be an undeniable proof that alcohol is now being substituted for bhang. The smoking of ganja is more injurious in the long run than drinking bhang or eating it in a preparation called majum. The following are my reasons :—Ganja-smoking deadens the appetite and tends to produce loss of digestive powers. Hence the general emaciation of all habitual excessive ganja-smokers, their pallid hue, and, strange to say, blood-shot eyes. From these appearances one can at once recognize a confirmed ganja-smoker of the excessive type. The prime effect of bhang-drinking is to creat an excessive desire for food. Milk is generally drunk after such craving. Bhang-drinkers have generally better digestive powers, and are in consequence well known to be voracious eaters, and are by no means any the worse for their voracity. I know of no instance in which even excessive bhang-drinkers have become insane. Insanity is the result more of ganja-smoking than that of bhang-drinking. Ganja-smoking on the whole is more pernicious. The old standard Sanskrit writers, who are generally studied by native doctors, recommend Cannabis India, or the hemp plant and its products, for certain diseases. The habitual excessive use of ganja does impair the constitution. Young men who have taken to it have either died of melancholia and a general break up of the system or some other complaint such as asthma or chronic bronchitis.

The Commission then adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning at the Town Hall.

BLACKMAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any one apprise us as to who would be held responsible in case of a defamatory letter from a solicitor under instruction of his client being sent to us —we not knowing the party at all and if we are vigilant against the libeller, cannot trace out his whereabouts, either through the solicitor or his managing clerk? Can the solicitor be held responsible in such a case, or that it can pass as a "privilege?"

You know, Sir, in Bombay there is a busy-body known as the "golden gang," and you also know how ingenious and varying are their multifarious devices of extortion. I hear that one of their recent practices has been of serving rich, respectable, but modest gentlemen with solicitor's notices accusing him of abduction, seduction, &c., and asking for damages in the name of a husband, father, or any relations that suits them. If the gentleman is timid and nervous, a heavy extortion is levied upon him. But if he faces them boldly he gets no clue about the party. The managing clerk who receives such clients in the office cuts short by stating that the parties came there no more thereafter. He saw them the only first time and cannot even identify them. If the above heard by me is true, it is certainly horrible and deplorable too. No one, neither myself has a word to speak against the honourable function of a solicitor himself. But he has amongst his respectacle managing clerks some black sheep whose hedge lawyerism and shortness of respectable clientele are productive of numerous mischief to respectable citizens, and it is of such a clerk who works as an agent between his master and his client that the solicitor must be more careful. It is most gratifying that there are very few and rare instances of the above conduct. However, this will serve as a hint to the public that swindling on such a scale is being practised here through the agency of a hedge lawyer, and I am sure, that if any such swindler is found in the way of any one, he will without the least fear of being the object of discussion amongst the public or undergoing the trouble or so, will not fail to drag him before the Police Court and put an end to such a mischievous practice.

"KHABARDAR."

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I desire to call attention to the insufficiency of name-plates in the streets of Bombay, particularly in and around the Fort. For instance, it is a difficult matter to find the signs denoting Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Hornby Row, Colaba Causeway, Church Gate Street, Meadow Street, and many other important thoroughfares without long search and straining of eyes, as dirt or age render the plates invisible *where they do exist*. But there are not nearly enough of these useful aids to position and locality in Bombay. Many of the signs too are corroded, others would be better for a coat of paint (similar to what the street-lamps and some of the public benches received a few days previous to the landing of a certain M. P.) and the whole more legible and useful, if uniformly of cast iron with white letters on a blue or black ground. One only need visit some of the towns in the mofussil, Ahmedabad for instance, to see the order and uniformity there prevailing in this and other municipal matters in which Bombay instead of being the first is the "last" city in India.

PROGRESS.

ADVICE TO LAWYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An article in your issue of the 8th instant, under the heading of "Wholly Disinterested," which perhaps written by the most interested Mr. D. F., warning the public in general and the successful candidates of the recent B. A. Examination in particular, not to be on the look-out for a solicitor free to take an articled clerk, has, it seems, done excellent service to these young aspirants, and they are no doubt much obliged to our disinterested Mr. D. F. for his spontaneous outburst of warning, but they would be more so if he would be more liberal in his disinterestedness by showing them where to turn their thoughts, instead of advising them to aim at something else, when this line is, as he supposes, blocked up, as not to accommodate any more.—Yours, &c.,

R. KOTHAVALA.

"THE LATE LAMENTED."

THE production of the "Late Lamented" drew a good house at the Gaiety, last night. The plot of this piece is well-known, so there is no need to recapitulate it. Mr. H. Kitts, as Stewart Crosse, was in splendid from, his sallies and business being irresistibly funny. Mr. Nunn was a good Major Joseph Marshall, while the Richard Webb of Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Verner's Parker, and Mr. D. C. Smith's Jansen Smith were all capital in their way. Miss Marie Brian made an excellent Mrs. Stewart Crosse, and Mrs. J. F. Brian an amusing Mrs. Morgan. To-night, the "Private Secretary" will be produced, with Mr. D. C. Smith as Spalding and Mr. H. Kitts as old Cattermole.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

MURDER OF A HINDU AND DESECRATION OF A HINDU TEMPLE.

ONE more of the riot murder cases, with the variation that the accused were all Mahomedans, was further tried yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. The prisoners in the case were Ahmed Sultan Dhobi and eight other Mahomedans, who were charged with the murder of a Hindu named Keshav Gopal, committed on the 12th August, the second day of the riots, at Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, Old Nagpada; with damaging and defiling a place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of the Hindus; rioting; voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and cacoity. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was continued; and Jankibai, the owner of the temple, being recalled, stated that she identified the fifth, seventh, and ninth accused. She knew the prisoners well, as she was born in that street. On Monday, when she was taken into the temple by the police, she found everything broken. The gods of the temple were broken to pieces. There were ornaments on the images which had been taken away. They were worth about Rs. 800. A cupboard was full of clothing, of the value of about Rs. 500, which had been taken away.

To the Judge: The clothing was intended to be put on the idols.

To Mr. Lang: There were copper pots and other articles, worth about Rs. 200, which were gone. The idols had cost Rs. 3,500.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: The house next to mine on one side belongs to Mowjee Bania; and that on the other side to Wittoba Govind. I was standing at the window of an upper storey, which has no cross bars. It is not a small window. I knew the fifth, seventh, and ninth prisoners before.

Did you know what their occupation was?—Some of them used to go to goldsmiths, and buy rubbish from them, I went after the riots to live in the coppersmiths' chawl for about twenty days.

When did you again see the prisoners?—On the day I gave my evidence in the Police Court. I saw them in the interval going along the road. I saw them ten or twelve times.

When did you first give information to the police?—I presented a written petition to the police while I was living in the coppersmith's chawl.

Who wrote the petition?—I asked a writer to write that petition. Who was he?—I don't remember. He was a karkoon. He was sitting in one place, and I asked him to write the petition. No one accompanied me on that occasion.

Do you say you did not speak to a single person about the petition except to the person who wrote it?—No.

Who did you give it to?—To a saheb at Byculla. I took no further steps.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: About two months afterwards, my brother sent a printed petition to the Commissioner of Police. I authorized him to put my signature to that petition.

Ramjee Dhurmajee, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was in his house on the morning of the 12th August. There was a disturbance in the street near Jankilbai's temple. The Musulmans came out of the temple and began to throw stones at the houses. Then they again went into the temple. Witness afterwards saw the images on the terrace of the temple thrown down into the road. Witness saw in the mob the accused No. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8. No. 5 had a gold ornament in his hand when they returned from the templo. No. 2 had a necklace round his neck. The rioters were armed with sticks and iron crowbars, Shouting "deen deen," they came in the direction of witness's house. When they began to batter at the door, witness went in the loft. After a short time, the door of the house gave way, and they came on the first floor. Witness saw them through the crevices. They broke open a box and a cupboard. Only four persons entered the room; the others were outside the room. The four in the room were Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6. About twelve or fifteen persons in all entered the house. Witness knew the four persons before. He also knew Nos. 7 and 8 before. They then went away. Witness left Bombay on the following Sunday, and remained about a month at Mandwa. Witness communicated to Wittoba Govind Patel what had happened.

Did you tell him the names of the accused?

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to the question.

His Lordship ruled that the question was allowable under the Evidence Act.

Witness continued: He gave Wittoba the names of the persons implicated in the dacoity. There were about forty or fifty Mussulmans engaged in the attack on the temple.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I am distantly related to Wittoba, and to no one else.

In the window you were looking through, was there any other person but you?—Yes, Shiwram Ramchundra was with me. He does not live in our house. I was in Wittoba's room. The window had no bars.

You say there were forty or fifty people in the road?—Yes. They first came out of the temple.

There was a great deal of noise?—Yes.

Did the second and fifth accused come out of the temple alone?—No, they were followed by others.

No. 5 had a toda ornament in his hand?—Yes.

And you took special notice that No. 2 had a necklace round his neck?—Yes, I did not take special notice of all of them. When they commenced battering the door of the house, I went into the loft. Shiva also went into the loft.

You both laid down and looked through the crevices?—Yes.

I suppose the rioters never looked up and never saw you?—Had they looked up, they would not have seen us, because there were torn mats there, through the holes in which we saw what occurred below.

What were in the cupboard and the box?—There were rupees in the cupboard, and clothing in the lower part thereof.

Did Wittoba, when he left Bombay, leave these things in your charge?—No, they were in charge of Namdeo, who was in the house that day.

How long did you stop at Mandwa?—A month.

Did you come back to Bombay then?—Yes, I did not come with Wittoba. He came before I did. I did not give information to the police immediately on my return. Ten or fifteen days after my return, a police saheb came to Nagpada and asked me questions. The accused were arrested on a Sunday, and shown to me in the Police Court on Monday.

That was a few days before you were examined in the Police Court?—Yes. They were arrested on a Sunday; I saw them on a Monday; and ten or fifteen days after that, I gave my evidence.

You have identified Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8?—Yes.

Out of all the men who were in the mob?—Yes.

Re-examined: I went with the police and pointed out two or three of the accused. I did not see the mob enter the temple by the back door. They went in and came out, and went in again.

His Lordship: Are you quite certain that these are the men?—Yes, my Lord.

Shiva Ramchundra, a carpenter, corroborated the evidence of the last witness. Witness identified No. 1, 3, 5, 6, and 8. He corroborated the other witnesses as to what each of them carried in his hand. No. 2 broke the temple drum. One of the prisioners had a toda ornament in his hand, and another had round his neck a "Kanthee" and a necklace made of silk tassels. The mob then went to Wittoba Patel's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said he and Ramjee were looking through the crevices in the loft.

Could you see everything that took place?—Yes.

And you both saw the men that came into the room?—Yes.

I suppose you kept very quiet in order that you may not be seen?—Yes. The men took out of the cupboard ornaments and clothes, and a bag of money. They tied up the things in a piece of cloth, and took it away. The three accused left, first followed by the others.

I suppose you counted the men. They might have been nine or ten?—Others went into other rooms.

You are asked about this room only?—I did not count. They may have been eight or ten men.

Did you know the names of the prisoners at the time?—Yes, Moosa and Kattoo, Nos. 2 and 5.

Did you tell Ramjee the names?—No.

And Ramjee did not tell you a word, or mention their names?—No. Four or six days after the riot, I went to my native country, where I remained a month or a month and a quarter.

Then you returned to Bombay?—Yes.

Dewjee Bhikajee was the next witness called and examined by Mr. Anderson. He said, he lived at Old Nagpada near Jankibai's temple, and was in his house on the morning of the 12th August. After giving corroborative evidence, witness said, he knew the prisoners well. Some of them were his customers, and lived in the locality. Witness identified Nos. 2, 5, and 8.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said he had known the prisoners a long time. He was in his house on the 12th August.

In which part of your house were you?—In the upper part.

Looking out of the window?—Yes, and from the terrace.

When you speak of the terrace, do you mean a verandah in front of the window?—No, on one side. I went from the window to the terrace, and from the terrace to the window. There is a roof over the *otla* of the house next to mine. Further on the place is all open. I was the only person in my house looking out into the street. I recognised the prisoners in the crowd. They were mixed up with other persons.

You picked them out as they were going along in the mob?—Yes. From their faces, I recognised them. They were differently dressed.

Did you recognise any of the rest of the crowd or only the nine accused?—Yes. I recognised several others by sight.

Did you know the accused by name or by sight?—By name as well as by sight. I knew some others by name as well as by sight. I was not alarmed, because the doors of my house were very strong. I did care for the temple, but not much.

That's the reason you did not give information to the police at once?—How was I to go out?

When did you leave the house?—On Monday when I informed the police.

Did you give information to the police two months after the riots?—I gave information when I left my house on Monday.

Did you mention the names of the prisoners?—Yes, of those which I knew.

You told me just now that you knew the names of all the nine accused and of some others besides?—I mentioned the names of those I knew.

You correct your answer then?—I mentioned only the names I knew.

Then you did not give information to anybody until the police came?—I did not leave the house until the police came.

Then you did not give the names of the prisoners?—No, I simply said the Mussulmans of the street had looted us.

You did not give the names of the prisoners for two months?—Because when the police come, the the prisoners were not there, and when the prisoners were there, the police were not. (Laughter)

His Lordship: That is a very good reason. (A laugh.)

You could have at any time taken the police to the houses of the prisoners and got them arrested?—Yes.

Because you knew their names?—Yes.

Did you mention the names of other persons besides the prisoners?—Yes.

Were those others arrested by the police? They went to arrest, but they were not found in their houses.

Did you go with the police to point them out?—Yes.

Have they returned to their houses yet?—No.

Are you keeping a watch for them?—Yes.

Will you give their names?—Yes. Ibba and Oosman Dhobi. I remember these two names only.

Are you related to any of the sufferers?—No.

Do you take your oath that Ibba and Oosman Dhobi are not living in your street to-day?—No. I believe they are not living there. I have not seen them since the riots.

Did you go to see them at their houses?—No. I went to the Police Court and identified the nine accused there.

You saw them on the day of the riot and again in the Police Court. Did you see them in the interval?—Yes, I saw them going about the streets.

You first showed them to the police in the chowkey, not before?—Yes. I was a dealor in rice and sold grain to these people. I now live on the rents of my houses. I retired from business a year ago.

Do you keep a gambling house?—No. My house is so small.

Were you ever fined for gambling?—No.

Were you ever fined?—Yes, about twenty years ago. I went to recover rents of my house, and there were some persons gambling there, and I was accused of gambling, because the house was mine.

His Lordship:—Were you fined?—Yes.

How much?—Rs. 15.

By whom?—It was twenty years ago. I don't remember.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said that, as occasion suited, he looked both from the lower and the upper terrace of his house. He informed the police when they came on Monday. Many complaints were made to the police about the riots in witness's street.

Did the police attend to your complaint?—No. They attended to the petition.

His Lordship: Was your house attacked?—Yes, on the Sunday, and other houses also.

Mr. Lang: Ultimately was a petition prepared and signed by you and other persons in the locality?—Yes.

And names were given?—Yes.

And the police then came and made enquiries?—Yes.

To the jury: Could you give the names of the prisoners at the bar?—I can give some, but not others.

The foreman: Give the names?—First I don't know; second is Moosa; third is Ahmed: fourth is Shaikoo; fifth is Kattoo; sixth I don't know; seventh is Pappa; eighth is Callia; while ninth is known as the son of the Kothmirwalla.

To the Judge: Pappa, Callia, Moosa, and his brother are customers of mine. The father of No. 1 washed my clothes.

The next witness called was Luximon Dewjee, who works in a printing press and lives near Jankibai's temple, and who gave some corroborative evidence.

Wittoba Govind Patel whose house was looted, said he left Bombay about a month and a half before the riots. He had left in his house Rs. 455 in cash and currency notes, ornaments worth about Rs. 100, and clothing, in his cupboards and box, which were locked. On the 13th August Ramjee Dhurmajee and Namdeo gave him certain information in his native place, and in consequence of it he caused a letter to be written to the Police Superintendent, B. Division, and also to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Judge. Was it explained to you?

Witness: Yes.

Witness, continuing, said he sent the letter to the Superintendent on the 15th August by registered post and he produced the receipt for it.

Mr. Kitkpatrick objected to the admission of the document.

Mr. Lang did not press for the admission of the letter.

His Lordship; I dont think it is evidence.

Mr. Lang: No, my Lord.

Witness, continuing, said he returned to Bombay a fortnight afterwards. He found the cupboard and box broken open, and his property gone. The doors and windows were broken. He afterwards joined in a petition to the Commissioner of Police; and assisted in pointing out the prisoners to the police. Witness knew prisoner No. 5 as Kattoo.

Mr. Lang here read the letter to the Police Superintendent, in which the names of some of the prisoners and other persons were given.

Witness pointed out Nos. 1,2, and 7, who were mentioned by name in the letter. Ibba whose name was mentioned, was not to be found in Bombay. A warrant was out against him. Witness also pointed Nos. 8 and 9. The latter was mentioned in the letter as the "Kothmirwalla's" son. The letter mentioned 500 as the number of the rioters. Witness thought the writer added a cypher by mistake to the number which he gave as fifty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: The letter was written from information given by Ramjee and Namdeo, who are brothers. My house was left in charge of Namdeo, who has been living with me since his wife's death.

When did you see any of the prisoners?—I saw some of them one or two days after my arrival.

When did you see them?—First of all I saw one or two; and I saw the others when they were arrested on a Sunday.

Which were the one or two you saw in the street?—Nos. 3 and 5. There is no other mistake in the letter except the figure 500 for 50. Keshav was alive when I returned to Bombay. I have not recovered any of my lost property.

This was the case for the prosecution. The defence expressed their intention to call evidence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in a addressing the jury, said they had to consider the evidence that had been laid before them. Each individual in the dock had a right to ask this jury to see what the evidence against him was, and not to mix it up with the evidence against the other prisoners. They were each charged with six different offences, and the jury had to try the question which of the six offences were established against each of the prisoners. The learned counsel had no intention to deny that the offences were committed; but the question was whether any of the offences was brought home to any, and which of the prisoners? As to the first charge of murder, the learned counsel submitted there was no evidence to prove it. The decessed was suffering from diabetes, and had a carbuncle on the back of the neck; and in the doctor's opinion, the death was due more immediately to the carbuncle than anything else. Considering the evidence, the learned counsel said it would be dangerous to find any of the accused guilty on the charge of murder. The next important question was, were the prisoners present in the mob, and the next, assuming that they were present, was whether they did anything? Further the jury and to consider whether mere presence in the mob rendered the accused liable to the offences charged against them? An offence was committed, and all the witnessees came and said A did it? What was A to do? The position was a most difficult one for him to find himself in. If there was a combination in this case, what was easier for the witnesses than to come and point out certain of the prisoners. This was a point which it was most important for the jury to bear in mind in coming to a conclusion. The learned counsel asked the jury not to judge by any presumption in this case. They must see that every step of the prosecution was clearly proved. They must see whether the identity of the prisoners was clearly established, whether their presence in the mob was clearly proved? They had unfortunately passed through times of a disturbance; when one section of the community was actuated by ill-feeling against the other. Religious differences had excited peculiar antipathy; and here in this case, the members of one religion, under the influence of such antipathy, bore evidence against the other. One of the charges bore testimony to the existence of such religious animosity—desecrating a temple with intent to insult the religion of the Hindus. The learned counsel submitted that so great was the animosity that these people had come forward, only too eager that some Mahomedans should suffer for the offences committed to insult their religion. Why was it, asked the learned counsel, that none of these prisoners were arrested if they were known? There were special magistrates to see to all offences against the peace, and the men, charged with such serious offences, should have been arrested at once. How was the delay to be accounted for? The jury must necessarily pause before they accepted evidence, which should have been immediately forthcoming, but which was not produced until two months after the riots. As to the murder, absolutely nothing was done to collect the evidence. The letter of the 15th Augus mentioned property looted, but said nothing of the mort serious offence,

The Judge: Which letter do you mean—the letter of the 15th August? The man had not died then.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, replying in the affirmative, said that that was his point. The man had not died, but nobody said a word about his being greviously hurt. No enquiry was made as to who had caused the injuries; nobody asked a word as to whether the man was likely to survive the injuries. From the letter of the 15th August, the police must have known, if they did receive it, that serious offences had been committed, and how was their reticence to be accounted for? The learned counsel submitted that the police must have made enquiries, but as they obtained no evidence to establish any charges against the prisoners, they remauied quiescent until evidence came forth two months after the occurrence. With regard to Keshav, it was to be said that although he had not died and a charge of murder could not be made, yet the men who caused hurt should, the learned counsel submitted, have been arrested at once for causing serious and grievous injuries. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, and asked the jury to discard it as highly improbable as far as it bore upon the more serious charges. If the jury considered, even upon such evidence that some or all the prisoners were in the mob, then the important question arose, whether their mere presence rendered them liable to the offences charged? To make the section of the Penal Code applicable, the learned counsel submitted, that the prosecution ought to prove one common object, one common wish. Here no mob was organised for a particular object, they did not assemble by arrangement for a common object or move to particular places pre-arranged for them. Both the communities were greatly excited; and the learned counsel submitted that the members of one community assembled to terrify the other, but not to commit outrages. The learned counsel submitted, therefore, that mere presence in the mob did not render the accused liable to the offences charged unless active participation was proved against any of the prisoners. The jury were asked to remember the circumstances under which the charges were laid, and say in this case, as they say in Scotch courts, "not proven."

Mr. Kirpatrick then called witnesses for the defence.

Hirjee Govindjee, a dealer in dry dates, knew the fifth prisoner for fifteen years. He was in the service of Damjee Haridas, and was employed to sew up bags for dry dates. On the morning of the 12th August, No. 5 was with witness in a godown near the Musjid Bunder Station. He came there on Friday, the 11th August, and on account of the riot, was kept in the godown all Friday night and the whole of Saturday. Witness shut up all the twenty-five workmen in the godown. Most of them were Seedees. They were allowed to go on Sunday afternoon with a military guard that came there.

Cross-examined: They were allowed to go about 5 p.m. on Sunday. I get Rs. 500 per year as my wages. I shut up the men about 3 p. m. on Friday.

Why did you shut them up? Because rioting was going on elsewhere, and these men were savages, and nobody would understand them. Kattoo was not a savage like the others.

Then, why did you shut them up? In order that they might not take a part in the riots.

Which you had not seen?—No.

Why did you shut up Kattoo who was not a "Junglee"? He was shut up with the rest. They were told, but raised no objection.

Did you tell them why you were going to shut them up?—Yes, I said a riot had broken out and they were not to go out. I shut the godown, and took the keys with me. I again went to the godown at 11 a.m. on Saturday. They remained shut up all the time from 3 p.m. on Friday till 11 a.m. on Saturday. There was every convenience for them on the upper storey. They were given food when I went to the godown on Saturday. They were given no food in the interval.

Were they glad that you looked them up?—Yes. They said they would not go out. They did not want to go out. (A laugh.)

Re-examined: They did some work in the godown on Saturday. There were entries of the work done in the godown.

His Lordship: Who wrote the book?—A Mehta.

Mr. Lang objected to the admission of the book.

His Lordship allowed the objection.

Shaik Ismail Shaik Fakir Mahomed, a private of the Marine Battalion, said he was on duty on the second day of the riots and went round at Mandvi Bunder. While he was on his rounds, Hirjee Govindjee gave in his charge the fifth accused. Witness took him as far as Jackeria Musjid past the Hindu quarter, and left him there.

Cross-examined by Mr Lang: I saw him twice in the interval. He was going alone near the Jackeria Musjid Road. I received a summons at Bandora on the 25th ult. The prisoner asked me my name on one occasion, and I told him. The naique of my party retired on pension about three months ago.

Shaik Oosman Shaik Chand, a private of the Marine Battalion, said he was on patrol duty on the afternoon of Sunday. Hirjee Govindjee asked witness to take the fifth prisoner in his charge and leave him near his house. Witness agreed to take him as far as Jackeria Musjid. He did so.

Cross-examined: I saw him twice or thrice in the interval when our party went there.

How do you remember it was 5 p.m., on Sunday the 13th August? Because one guard went there. I was on duty at Jackeria Musjid on Sunday, not on Saturday. I first saw Hirjee in a godown at Jackeria Musjid. (Corrects himself.) When I said Jackeria Musjid, I meant Musjid Bunder. Hirjee opened the lock of a godown, to which he called me and Shaik Ismail. He was alone. He went upstairs and brought down the fifth accused. I, Shaik Ismail, and the naique were waiting outside until Hirjee brought down the man. There was no other man there.

Re-examined: Hirjee was on the read outside the godown when he spoke to us.

To the jury: Prisoner is not related to me in any way.

At this stage the Court adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning.

A VIENNA correspondent writes:—I stated some time ago that it was believed that the Heir-Presumptive to the Austrian Throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, would marry his Bavarian cousin's daughter, Princess Elizabeth. I now hear that the idea existed, and was much favoured by the Emperor, but the young Princess frustrated these plans. More than a year ago she began to look approvingly upon a handsome young lieutenant, Baron S. The young officer began by riding past her windows a couple of times a day, then he obtained a room with windows facing Prince Leopold's palace. In the winter, at court balls, the Lieutenant danced oftener than any other with the Princess, and in the spring lawn-tennis brought them more together still. All at once the young officer was transferred to a regiment stationed in Alsace, and this seemed the tame end of a romantic story. But in the summer, when Princess Elizabeth stayed with her Emperor grandpapa at Ischl, she is supposed to have used her time so well that the Emperor promised to make the Baron a Prince, to give him some landed property, and to allow the happy couple to marry if their love was proof against time. The Princess is nineteen, pretty, perfectly natural, and very sweet-tempered. That she should have preferred a union with the man she loves to the certainty of an Imperial Throne, will not alienate the sympathies of those who know her and love her for her natural grace.

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PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The result of the Previous examination was declared yesterday afternoon. Out of the 997 candidates, who had presented themselves for this examination, 383 were declared to have successfully passed. Out of these 383 successful candidates 3 were declared in the first class, 84 in the second class and 296 in the third class. Hughling's prize was awarded to Mable Margaret Evans, a successful lady candidate, while Shripat Baji Jag was fortunate to secure Venayakrao Jagannath Shankerseth prize. The following are the names of the successful candidates.

First Class.—Digamber Krishna Kolatkar, and Manchershah Rastamji Vakil.

Second Class.—Ganesh Raghunath Abhyankar, Lakshman Janardhan Apte, Moreshwar Raghunath Apte, Shivram Narayan Bapat, Ramchandra B. Bhagvat, Devdatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Yeshvant Vasudev Bhandarkar, Harilal Madavji Bhat, Parashram Abaji Bhat, Merwanji Mancherji Merwanji Bhownagree, Joseph William Bhor, Ganesh Dulbrai Buch, Byramji Navroji Cama, Camaji Navroji Cama, Mangesh Atmaram Dane, Vishvanath Moreshwar, Dattar Chottalal Dullabji Desai, Keshav Govind Desai, Keshav Vinayak Deshpande, Trimbak Bhimrao Deshpande, Andrew Boldomero De Souza, Kashinath Ganesh Dhandarphale, Atmaram Motiram Divanji, Wilfred Percy Dymond, Mabel Margaret Evans, Alexander A Ferreira, Jehangir Dinshah Ghasvala, Kishinchand Gulabsing Gidvani, Mangharam Chandiram Gidvani, Narayan Vishnu Godbole, Dattatraya Dhondu Gokhale, Pandurang Bhaskar Gothoskar, Krishnaji Hanmant Jatkar, Anant Vishvanath Jog, Vishnu Balvant Joglekar, Keshav Ramchandra R C, Kanitkar, Javerdas Purshottam Kapadia, Rastomji Kavasji Karana, Gopal Bhikaji Karandikar, Janardan Sakharam Karandikar, Shankar Pandurang Karkare, Ramchandra Vishnu Kelkar, Shankar Govind Kharkar, Pashotan Kavasji Kotval, Ramchandra Vaman Kulkarni, Dattatraya Gopal Limaye, Sittaram Vasudev Limaye, John Francis Lobo, Kanvalsing Pohumal Malkani, Chintaman Gangadhar Marathe, Moro Balvant Marathe, Khimchand Jasvir Mehta, Labshankar Pitamberdas Mehta, Lakhumsi Hirji Meisheri, Venichand Javerchand Modi, Bhikaji Shankar Moghe, Ishvarlal Damodardas Munim, Erachshah Maneckji Nanavati, Rastamji K Nariman, Vedavyas Narsinh Navaratna, Anant Bhaskar Nimbkar, Jamsedji Hormasji Pardivala, Manishankar Bhanji Pathak, Sabaji Ramchandra Patki, Balanji Dorabji Pavri, Trimbak Janardan Pitre, Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan, Dayabhai Lallubhai Purohit, Kaikobad Bapuji Saklatvala, Shapurji Dorabji Saklatvala, Shankar Bapuji Sant, Pandharinath Vinayak Sathaye, Jagjivan Valabji Shah, Tribhovan Jamnadas Sheth, Nilkant Vinayak Shevade, Vyankat Sadashiv Sohoni, Sadashiv Lakshman Soman, Kavasji Kharshedji Sunavalia, Pandurang Ganesh Talvalkar, Ramchandra Ganderao Terigundi, Narayan Vithal Tulpule, John Albert Valles, Narayau Ganesh Virakar, and Waman Subrao Wagle.

Passed.—Krishnaji Narayan Abhyankar, Chainrai Bakasrai Advani, Abdul Kadur Agarkar, Nanabhai Ganpatrao Agaskar, Ahmad Rahimtula Akbani, Dhanjishah Ardesir Anklesaria, Sorabji Palonji Antia, Ganesh Anant Aranke, Krishnaji Bhimrao Argikar, Hormasji Rajauji Bamji, Ratanji Bejanji Bamji, Bejanji Kharshedji Bana, Abdulkadir Jamalludin Bangi, Jagjivan Mulji Bania, Shankar Narayau Bapat, Krishnaji Jandrdan Behere, Ramchandra Pandurang Bendre, Farsostar Sheriarji Bharucha, Nasarwan Jamasji Bharucha, Rastomji Pestonji Bharucha, Shankar Gajanan Bhatvadekar, Vinayak Lakshman Bhave, Balkrishna Anant Bhide, Pandurang Baliba Bhonsale, Kaikhosru Framji Billimoria, Maneckji Rastamji Billimoria, Perozshah Bamanji Billimoria, Govind Gopal Brahma, Ramrao Krishnarao Brahmandkar, Ranchondes Dhanji Broker, James Padmakar Bunter, Vyankatesh Trimbak Champekar, Balkrishna Banduji Chaubal, Keshav Balkrishna Chitnis, Atmaram Anant Chitre, Ganesh Vaman Chitre, Olivia Da Cunha, Ratanji Sorabji Dadachanji, Hirjibhai Jamshedji Dalal, Sankalchand Mohkam Dalal, Rastomji Ardesirji Dastur, Govind Gunesh Date, Himatlal Mathurlal Dave, Pranlal Mathuralal Dave, Purshottam Shaligram Dave, Anthony De'Almeida, John D'Costa, Peter C. D'Mello, Bamanji Hormasji Desai, Dayabhai Kallianji Desai, Hariprasad Bhavanibhai Desai, Kuvarji Dajibhai Desai, Mohanlal Ranchodlal Desai, Shaukar Anant Desai, Sakharam Vaman Deshpande, Venkatesh Govind Deshpande, Joseph Peter F. De Souza, Julius De Souza, Louis Philip De Souza, Pascal De Souza, Narhar Vinayak Devkule, Jagannath Ramchandra Dharmadhikari, Ramchandra Hari Dhamdhare, Mahadev Narayen Dhamankar, Shrinivas Bando Dharvad, Amritlal Ranchoddji Dhebar, Ramrao Shantaram Dhume, Ramchandra Vaman Dighe, Mahipat Balaji Dikshit, Nandnath Kedarnath Dikshit, Dinanath Vishvanath Divadkar, Pranlal Hariprasad Divan, Bhimrao Ganesh Divekar, Dattatraya Ramrao Divgikar, Byramji Jeejibhoy Doctor, Jehangir Pestonji Doctor, Prabhashankar Liladhar Doshi, Vanichand Lakshmichand Doshi, Govind Mangesh Dubhashi, Damodar Vinayak Dugal, Jamshedji Dinshah Engineer, Rastomji Ardesir Entee, Jamshedji Mervanji Fitter, Aloysius X. Fonseca, Gajanan Mahadeo Gadgil, Jehangir Nowrosji Gamudia, Fardunji Dadabhai Gandi, Manilal Nanalal Gandhi, Vasudeo Shankar Gandhi, Dinkar Vaman Gangal, Mahadeo Baliram, Ganorkar, Nasarvanji Byramji Gazdar, Krishnaji Govind Gejji Sorabji Bamanshah Ginvala, Padamji Pestanji Ginivala P. K. Godbole, G. R. Gogate, P. A. Gogate, Purshottam Anant Gogate, Krishnaji Balvant Gokhale, Shankar Balvant Gole, Aniceto F Gonsalves, Anant Keshv Gore, Pandurang Narayan Gore, Nowroji Pestonji Gorwala, D. M. Goitrekar, Ganesh Govind Gurjar-Ardeshir Hormasji Hakim, Amritlal Buldevdas Hing, lokewala, Virupaksha Narsingh Hombal, Raoji Bhimrao Huddar, Subaji Mahadeo Huligol, Ramchandra Narsingh Inamdar, Khansing Sahibsing Jagtiani, Narayan Mahadeo Joshi, Narbadashankar Gunprasad Joshi, Palan Sorabji Joshi, S. U. Joshi, Shripad Dattatraya Joshi, Vinayak Bhaskar Joshi, V. N. Joshi V. M. Joshi, Vishvanath Bapu Joshi, Vithal Vishnu Joshi, Krishnarao Vithal Kaikini, Dnyaneshwar Narayan Kale, Ramchandra Vasudeo Kale, Govind Lakshiman Kalkery, Dorabli Kavasji Kamdin, Jayaram Vishvanath Kane, Jamshedji Byramji Kanga, Phirozsha Jamshedji Kanga, Keshav Ramchandra F C Kanitkar, Ramchandra Krishna Kanitkar, Ratanshah Dorabji Kapadia, Balkrishna Shankar Karandikar, Vasudeo Vishnu Karandikar, Hirjibhai Pirozshah Karani,

THE ABOLITION OF THE CHAIR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND PHARMACOLOGY.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, yesterday, at 5 p.m., at the rooms of the Presidency Association, Ripon Club Buildings, Apollo Bunder, to memorialise the Government in reference to the abolition of the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology at the Grant Medical College.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, in opening the proceedings, said: Gentlemen,—Permit me in my capacity as president of the Bombay Medical Union, under whose auspices this meeting of medical profession of Bombay has been convened, to offer you all a hearty welcome and to thank you cordially for your presence this evening. On a similar former occasion you were good enough to respond to an invitation from the Union to publicly record your emphatic protest against the line of policy adopted by the Government of Bombay directly opposed in principle to that enunciated by the Government of Lord Reay regarding the manner of making appointments to professorial chairs in the Grant Medical College. You all know the indifferent and unsatisfactory reply of the Government to the memorial, which you all had unanimously directed a committee appointed by that meeting to submit to them. Gentlemen, we are all assembled here this evening for a similar purpose, we have to decide on the steps we should adopt with a view to represent to the Government of Bombay to reconsider their resolution of August last regarding the abolition of the chair of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College. I believe one and all of you present here are familiar with that most disappointing and strangely contradictory resolution, which had very unjustly and practically strangled the only professorship that was by a fortunate coincidence of circumstances left beyond the pale of the charmed circle of the army medical men, and was given to a qualified and competent Native Medical Practitioner. Probably it is in the recollection of you all that five years ago a discussion was started in the public press regarding the utility and establishment of a Pharmacological Research Institute in connection with the Grant Medical College. The Bombay Medical Union took up the subject, and sent a deputation to Lord Reay in August, 1888, to move Government to reconsider the question of establishing such an institute. The deputation succeeded in convincing Lord Reay of the utility and necessity of such a measure and received an assurance from him that the subject would receive his best consideration. With the skilful tact he possessed in so remarkable a degree of quietly putting his hands into the pockets of wealthy people, he very soon succeeded in securing the necessary funds for the foundation of a chair for the investigation of Native Drugs and Pharmacological Research generally through the munificence and generosity of H. H. the Gaekwar, who offered to endow the chair for five years. Lord Reay also succeeded in inducing our wealthy townsman Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit to build a Laboratory for the purpose near the Grant Medical College. Lord Reay's choice deservedly fell on Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee who had just then returned from Europe with excellent practical training and recommendations from eminent scientists of Europe. From the date of his appointment to the date of the abolition of the chair Dr. Bahadhurjee had been treated with marked hostility by the medical authorities. There had been constant obstruction, misrepresentation, and all manner of opposition on the part of the Grant College officials. Nevertheless as you all well know Dr. Bahadurjee did his best to do his work well as far as the circumstances could allow. In point of fact Dr. Bahadhurjee was not supplied even with the necessary apparatus until about three months before the abolition of the chair. The Laboratory has hardly been at work for three months. There has thus been no trial at all. The appointment was made at the initiative of the Medical Union. Now that it is abolished without any fair grounds, it is necessary that the Union should take steps to protest against the action of the Government. I must confess the Union would be wanting in its duty towards the profession if it had not taken steps to call this meeting and to get a public expression of the opinion of the medical profession on this subject. It would have taken action immediately after the appearance of the Government resolution I have alluded to, but for a hope that the Government held out in that resolution by the use of the words "for the present." But it appears that the hope was given not for realization but as a mere so other. Gentlemen, we are not assembled here to seek redress for any personal grievances. Dr. Bahadhurjee, can take care of himself and will fight this own battle. What we are concerned with are the principles underlying the policy adopted by Government, which are vital to the interest of the profession. It is quite inexplicable (as the reasons are not mentioned in the resolution) why Government should have declined to accept any of the offers made, viz., that of H. H. the Gaekwar, that of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and last though not least of Dr. Bahadhurjee himself offering his services gratis. I will not take up your time further as the revered President whom you will choose to preside over your deliberations as well as the different able speakers in charge of the resolutions that will be placed before you will more fully and ably deal with the subject. I shall request you, therefore, to proceed immediately with the work of the meeting by electing your own chairman.

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang proposed, and Dr. B. B Dantra seconded, that Dr. G. C. Lisboa be requested to take the chair. The proposition having been carried unanimously, Dr. Lisboa took the chair.

In addressing the meeting the Chairman said:—Dr. Balchandra having to some extent anticipated him it would not be necessary for him to detain them with any lengthy remarks as to the objects of their meeting that evening. It would be sufficient to say that the subjects which they had met to consider had excited no inconsiderable degree of attention and comment in the profession and outside it, and it would be their duty to give expression to the feeling of regret and disappointment at the action of Government with all due respect, but at the same time in a manner as might lead to the disclosure of the causes which had been at work in wrecking a most important scheme of reform. If they did not meet earliar to raise their voice against this, it was not because they were insensible to the gravity of the question or to the importance of pressing it on the attention of Government. The reason rather was that they did not wish either to judge or to act hastily and they waited so long and patiently in hopes that some light would be thrown upon matters which were apparently under a most and still more in the hope that Government would as they must provide for the fulfilment of an important public trust and arrange for the continuance of the work of the Pharmacological Laboratory even after the cessation of the connection therewith of their worthy friend Dr. Bhadhurji. That hope had however been disappointed, and up to the present day they did not know of the appointment of the additional Professor of Pharmacology had been permanently abolished, and thus the object and aim of the generous founder of the Institute had been defeated. That was itself a subject deserving of their serious and earnest consideration. The other questions involved and inferences suggested by that action of Government were no less important and it would be their duty to submit the same for the consideration of Government. However, much there might deplore the injustice done to a particular member of the profession who had in a manner identified himalf with the Institute that part of the question was comparatively of little consequence when considered in relation to the far more important questions of public policy to which the proceeding of Government in thus summarily abolishing the appointment which the late administration founded with such enthusiasm, gave rise. The history of the extinction of this appointment was unfortunately the history of all similar movements in which so called vested rights and party interests managed to triumph over right and justice. But the great difficulty before them was to convince the authorities of the advantages Medical science and education would derive if the professorships in their Colleges be opened to the best talent wherever it might be found, and that under equa circumstances, the children of the soil ought to have the preference. To obtain their just object strennous, continuous and united efforts made simultaneously throughout India by the Medical profession were required, They had to encounter great opposition on the part of some gentlemen; but it was to be kept in mind that nothing could be gained without struggle and strife. Civilisation, progress and improvement meant strife. All throughout the animal and vegetable kingdoms constant war was going on and only the fittest remained victorious. They admitted that the authorities endeavoured to man their colleges with "best appointments," but what they asked was that these should be in future made in such a way that only the fittest should occupy the chairs of professors, without the artificial support of government, in other words, the professors should enter the portals of the colleges recommended onl, by their superior abilities and by no favour. Strenuous opposition would be made not so much by the present professors, as by the military medical officers who said and would continue to say that there were certain schedules of appointments reserved for them and that they had as if it were at prescriptive right to them. It was from those and from their friends in the Service and out of it, that they must expect oppositon. They said a the late Marshall MacMahon and on a memorable occasion "*Je suis ici, j y restes.* Nevertheless they must remember that Englishmen loved fairplay. In the heat of a controversy they gave blows freely and received them freely too, but when the controversy was over, they were ready to hake hands with their adversaries, conceding to them what was due and frankly acknowledging that they were wrong in fighting for a thing which was not theirs. There was one common point in which their opponents agreed with them; it was the desire of promoting the interest of Medical science and education in this country. This could only be realised by adopting a sort of *free trade* principle, that was by opening all appointments to competition. Referring more particularly to the abolition of the Clinical Chair and Pharmacological Laboratory, and sending away Dr. Bahadhurjee unceremoniously. He said he knew that his wards in the Sir Jamsedji Jejeebhoy Hospital were largely attended and the students derived great benefit from his clinical lectures. And if he wished to continue to occupy the chair it was simply to gain more knowledge of the diseases of this country and impart it to his countrymen. He was appointed by Lord Reay to the place after fully inqniring into his fitness about that gentleman's qualifications for the same. But as he had said already they had not come there to fight Dr. Bahadhurjee's battles. He might have committed faults, but the public knew nothing about them. The reasons given for dispensing with his services and abolishing the clinical chair he occupied, were not satisfactory if they did not more in this matter, so as to secure to the professors appointed some sort of independence and freedom of action, they might well exclaimf *frustra laboravimus*! He then called upon Dr. Thomas Blaney to move the first resolution.

Dr. Thomas Blaney said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I have been asked to propose the first resolution, which runs as follows:—"That the memorial just read be approved and adopted and that the President be requested to forward the same, on behalf of the meeting, to Government." In submitting this proposition I will not take up your time by diluting the reasons and arguments contained in the memorial in a stream of words. You gentlemen are the living embodiment and the victims of an injustice, and an impediment from which you have long suffered and from which you now seek relief through the means of this memorial. You therefore understand your case better than I understand it, for you not only know but feel the undignified and constrained position in which you are placed. I will therefore tell you as shortly as I can how the position of the members of the medical profession in Bombay has struck me. I have seen this profession growing into the years if not in the ripeness of manhood for the last half century. It is forty-four years ago since I was an occupant of the student branches in the Grant Medical College with a few who still survive to be recognised as "private practioners." During these years I have seen the students of that College educated into Graduates to Licentiates of Medicine, and after being so educated cast a drift upon the commu- ty to suite or swim as chance might decide. And I ..ve naturally asked myself the question.—Why was a Western Medical Education granted to India? Was it not to place within reach of Medical Students the full career open to Medical men all over th world? Was it not intended to give full scope to the professional ability of the medical men educated within the walls of their College, in whatever form that ability exhibited itself? If these were the objects and intentions of the men who introdduced the graft of Western Medical Education into India, have these objections and intentions been fulfilled? Your memorial says they remain unfulfilled and that obstructions and impediments stand in the way of the full position of the objects and intentions of Government in establishing a system of European Medical Education in this country. All observers have seen that when your College completes your education and sends you out into the world, it bids you good-bye for ever. It intones your requirem when it gives you its blessing as you pass out of the University Hall. It never expects to see you again except as humble priors, a sect apart from the priors and dignitaries who *par excellence* form the cream of your profession. You may never aspire to become teachers in your own College, for these teaching chairs have become the birth right of the priors, the bishops, and other dignitaries. This is your complaint—that no professional and teaching qualifications which you may possess can bring you back as a teacher to your non-College. This is all lamentable, most lamentable. It is out of keeping with the policy of all teaching qualities and needs only to be mentioned to be condemned, some of you may have set up a high ideal and may have set your teachers as models that you will follow. But how can you imitate your teachers when the door of your College is closed against you? This is your complaint, and it is also the complaint all over India. Appeal then to Government to consider the hardship and the injustice of your case, and appeal earnestly and in the assurance that you are appealing to a benign Government and a Government of justice. To a Government that is loved for its generous spirit. To a Government that seeks to be led a right and to a Government that moves justly a thousand times for every single time it moves unjustly or gives a deaf ear to a well-founded complaint. I have myself been precluded from appearing at a final examination your College by a Medical authority who represented Government. But that was forty years ago, when the voice of the humble would not be heard. I have borne this injustice for forty years and if it has not extinguished me it is because my generous fellow citizens have upheld my professional reputation despite the College disabilities that were placed upon me. Sir, you will perhaps say that my discomfiture affords but poor encouragement for an appeal to the Government. I reply it is not so it is my long silence only that has prevented Government doing me the justice which my peculiar case called for. I was their servant and they looked the examination class against my entrance. But they committed this injustice under bad advice, times are changed since forty years ago, and the people of India, and the Governmret are being insensibly attracted to one another. In the expressive language of your own-country, Government is in the place of your father in all matters of justice. You may therefore approach Government with confidence that your appeal will be unprejudicially considered and your prayer granted. It may not be granted in all its completeness and at once, but you will not be sent away bereft of hope and crushed in spirit.

Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, in seconding the resolution, said: When asked to take part in these proceedings, I at first hesitated for reasons that I need not explain here. But being persuaded of the constitutional method adopted by the originators of this movement and of their lofty motives, I would not withhold my humble adhetion and sympathy from the resolution just submitted to you, which aims at nothing personal or racial, but is totally cosmopolitan. It is, moreover inspired in that well-known Napoleonic maxim, "La carriere suverte an talant," so dear to the spirit of the age and to the great democratic city in which we live.

Dr. M. G. Deshmukh said:—Sir, it is really a matter for deep regret and disappointment that our Government should have been advised to deal in such a summary manner with the scheme inaugurated by the Government of Lord Reay for the advancement of medical science. It is a universally admitted fact that the Indian flora affords an extensive field for investigation and holds forth brilliant prospects of enriching scientific materia medica. It is nothing less than scandalous that for more than a century since the advent of European medicine in India such a fruitful field of research should have been left unnoticed and untouched. The government of Lord Reay tried to remove this stain from the scientific medical administration of the country by the inauguration of the best of schemes possible under the present circumstances. You all know that our Government is too poor to launch any scheme from its own resources for purely scientific objects when it can barely afford enough money for other pressing needs. Lord Reay's Government, therefore, called to its aid an enlightened Indian Prince who promised to pay a handsome remuneration for three years, and if need be for more, to any capable and skilled investigator who may devote some of his time and energy to this much needed scientific work. The aid of a noble and liberal-minded citizen of Bombay was sought to furnish the large sum of money necessary for the building of the institute. Thus the research institute and the research professorship were brought into existence without putting any great strain on Government resources, and again the services of a trained pharmacologist an eminent member of the medical profession were secured for the work. But as the fates would have it, the scheme was not to flourish. Of the three years after the probationary period the first year passed without any research having been undertaken for it took one year for the building of the Institute to be ready. When the Institute was formally opened there were large halls laid out for class-rooms, of Practical Chemistry, Practical Physiology, and Practical Pathology and the store-rooms, but nothing was to be se... pharmacological research was to b... not till the attention of th... made, and it was this serious o... authorities was drawn to wa... mission that the loft of the building ... allotted for the Pharmacological Laboratory. It then took another full year and eight months more to fit up these rooms with the necessary furniture and apparatus, while the large college classes were fitted up and ready for work so soon as the building was ready. Thus full two years and eight months passed before the work of research could be begun. The public are certainly left in the dark as to why it was that the Pharmacological Laboratory was allowed to remain in a condition as to preclude all work in spite of the work having only three years to show some result in, whilst the College classes which were in working order in the building were fitted up with all haste in the new institute. Thus the Petit's Scientific Research Institute, which was built with the special purpose of conducting pharmacological investigations, was mainly occupied by large class-rooms, where the medical students were to be instructed in elementary qualitative analysis and microscope-work, where the pharmacological laboratory was existing in name only for thirty-two months out of thirty-six the probationary period during which it had to show results to ensure its permanence. It is clear that the Gaekwar offered to continue his donation for two years more. Moreover Mr. Petit, the founder of the Institute, offered to pay for the salary of the Professor, who again having his whole heart in the work offered to work without remuneration if no further endowment for his chair were forthcoming. Surely there was everything to favour the continuance of the chair. But to the utter surprize and great disappointment of all interested in the matter, the chair was declared to have been abolished and the research work abruptly stopped. The Government resolution is not at all explicit as to the reasons for which these three independent offers were declined, and whoever reads the resolution cannot avoid the conclusion that there is something not mentioned in the Government document that has decided the fate of the scheme—a scheme which had raised such high hopes in the minds of those interested in the advance of medical science—whatever may be these unalleged reasons, it is our bounden duty to protest against such a blow at the noble scheme dealt by unseen hands. Let us, therefore, go before Government and pray that they may be pleased to re-consider their decision which does not appear logical or consistent with the premises cited in their resolution.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, in supporting the proposition, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to support the proposition that has just been laid before the meeting, and, although I am not accustomed to public speaking, I do not rise to do so with that conventional modesty of saying that the task of supporting such an important proposition had been put into some abler and more experienced hands than mine. On the contrary, gentlemen, I rise to enter an emphatic protest against the grave wrongs that have been perpetrated on a very deserving and able member of our profession, not only without the slightest hesitation but with the consciousness of the duty and the sense of the responsibility that attaches to me as a member of the local medical profession. And I have no doubt that in doing so I am only expressing the unanimous sense of this large meeting, every member of which, I am sure, must feel the wrong inflicted on Dr. Bahadhurji as a wrong inflicted on himself. We are all conscious of the practice and the strength of the cause we are espousing is referred to an individual, it rests on the broad principles of justice and fair-play, &c., and is as much yours as his. Hence it is our bounden duty to see that neither these principles nor the cause are lightly trashed aside. The resolution which I have the pleasure and privilege to support this evening, has been so ably proposed by our honoured *confrere* Dr. Blaney, and so well seconded by Dr. Da Cunha that I do not think under ordinary circumstances I need have gone over the same ground again, were it not for the fact that this meeting is called together with the object of giving expression to the unanimous feeling of all sections of the profession on this important question. And it is this fact alone that emboldens me as an humble mouthpiece of a fairly large section of the native medical profession to frankly speak out my mind on the subject and to tell you what I have to say from their point of view as from mine. In doing so, I shall not, of course, be expected to bring the hall with the vivacious periods of our ever youthful friend Dr. Blaney. I shall only attempt to place before you certain facts in their bare simplicity, and let such facts speak for themselves. Gentlemen, there are two aspects in which the recent resolution might be viewed. One, the personal, and refers to Dr. Bahadurji's recent compulsory retirement from the chair of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology, and the other, the non-personal, and therefore larger and more important issue involved in the consideration of the way in which a certain line of policy has been adopted and applied to the whole native medical profession, through the person of Dr. Bahadhurji. The resolution, although thus came upon the general public as a somewhat painful surprise, has only realised the old fears of the non-official portion of the local medical profession. Past history and knowledge of the methods of monopolists had taught many of us to fear the results we see to-day, almost from the very day of Dr. Bahadhurji's appointment to the chair of clinical medicine and pharmacology. The strained relations that have unfortunately existed for some years past between the official and the non-official portions of the local profession, were certainly not softened by Dr. Bahadhurji's appointment in the teeth of such strenuous opposition as was witnessed at the time. Gentlemen let us not speak ambiguously or half-heartedly in this matter, but let us frankly tell the Governor that this ill-advised resolution issued under the direction of the responsible medical advisers, has deeply pained and grieved the native medical profession. It emphasises in truth the triumph of the stronger party over the weaker, and it also emphasises the differences that have been smouldering so long. The resolution has once again rudely awakened the native medical profession to another, and if anything to a still more glaring injustice that has been done to one of its ablest and most deserving members. Gentlemen, it is only a year since that the profession was insulted by the indignity offered to it in the person of the late Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, and the indignation has hardly had time to die out before another and a greater injustice is done to another deserving member in its ranks. If the profession thought it its duty to stand by Dr. Deshmukh, and to enter an emphatic protest to the policy then adopted by Government, it is equally if not more, its duty now to stand by Dr. Bahadhurji and to enter a yet more emphatic protested pronouncement of its deep sense of indignation at this fresh wrong. We have heard all kind of plausible talk about the attainment of high scientific ideal—witness for instance the laudable effort to prevent a real degre from degenerating into a license with sailing under false colours. But we have also seen even with our limited local experience that license-holders are occasionally apt to sail under false colours, and in instance in which it could hardly have been deemed possible. The present resolution declares the chair of Chemical Medicine quite unnecessary, *i. e.*, its incumbent need not be retained on the college staff. Human nature in its most—well, its most personal aspect—has prevailed once more over principle, justice, and fair-play—the honest principle of selection by merit has been once more unceremoniously thrust aside, in deference to vested interests. You will agree with me in thinking, gentlemen, that the recent Government resolution, in spite of the excuses put and the warm thanks conveyed therein, is nothing more nor less than an unmitigated sacrifice of principles to policy and unconditional surrender of ability and merit to the all-powerful influences of the red-tape rule. To examine the resolution a little closely. The attempts made by the responsible adviser of the Government to justify their action place them in a curious plight. The Surgeon-General advised Government that for the chair of pharmacology, a *specially trained* man is necessary This principle of selection by special qualifications is no doubt the guiding principle of scientific men. But it is rather novel to see a Surgeon-General lay it down for the guidance of the Government, for was it not very recently that a gentleman was appointed Chemical Analyser to Government, because he had no special training, and the other applicant was refused because he had the special training of no less than thirteen years! Does the Surgeon-General seriously ask us to believe that he reasonably recommends his men for the professorial chairs in the College for their special training and qualification and not simply to suit the convenience of his department, and, perhaps, for other reason. Again, if in the best interests of the students and the cause of science, he advises Government that in future private practice should be absolutely prohibited to the unlucky Professor of Pharmacology as to the still more unlucky Assistant to the Chemical Analyser to Government, who is much more hard worked and much less highly paid than his superior officer. Why should not that rule be equally enforced on some of the other well paid appointments? Where, gentlemen, is the excuse for giving one set of rules for one individual and another for a second? On what grounds can the Surgeon-General justify such an anomaly? In what county in the world except in Anglo-India are the best in... science and the cause of education ... interests of ... nated to conveniences of ... so entirely subordi... responsible ... a purely military service or for m... ...ege professors so exclusively reserved ... people who have oftener than not entirely forgotten even their school-room lessons in the very subjects which they are expected to teach. You all remember, gentlemen, the local controversy that was started some years ago on this very subject, and how it all ended in this serious ... ...ion where ... ...ion that the loft of the building ... ...ntal appointments were concerned. However, let us see in what spirit Dr. Bahadhurji has been all along treated by his colleagues and superior officers, when powerful and organised opposition that has been directed against him and his appointment almost from the very beginning was offered him, and what kind of reports were made to Government to induce them to abolish Dr. Bahadurji's post, and how Government allowed their own order to be set aside wherever they related to the work of Dr. Bahadurji's laboratory. It appears that very soon after Dr. Bahadurji's appointment, Government expressed a desire to the Principal of the Grant Medical College to ask for a report from Dr. Bahadurji as regards microscopes and other educational auxiliaries which he might want for the purposes of his laoboratical work, and his suggestions as to the means of utilising the existing resources of the College until the Laboratory should be ready. You will be surprised to hear, gentlemen, that this enquiry was never communicated to Dr. Bahadurji, and his position as the proper person to advise Government in the matter quite ignored, and all that he was asked to do was to submit a test of instruments to the Principal. The request was repeated by Government after waiting for Dr. Bahadurji's report and suggestions on the subject for some time, but it was again deliberately suppressed from Dr. Bahadurji. Prof. Liebrich says of Dr. Bahadurji from personal experience: "I have had occasion to observe in this gentleman a very remarkable talent for fine scientific observations, and great aptitude in experimental procedures, and am of opinion that if Dr. Bahadurji is able to continue his endeavours still further, important scientific results may be expected from him." Mr. Ernest Hart in a letter to Dr Bahadurji says: "The testimonials and certificates which you have produced, and the guarantees afforded by your excellent university career, and subsequent devotion to original research are such that I feel sure that the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association will feel it a duty to give any assistance in their power, in the further prosecution of your career as a researcher and clinical physician." In another letter he says: It seems to me even more desirable that in the case of a native of India who has shown such excellent capacity and tendencies that facilities should be afforded of carrying on his scientific medical career more so than in any ordinary case is very desirable in the interests of science that research of the kind should be available in connection with Indian remedies and indigenous drugs.

Dr. Khwaja Abdulla also supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. M. B. Colah said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The proposition which I have to move is such that, I feel sure, will meet with the approval of every one in this hall. It is "that a committee be appointed to take all necessary steps to give publicity to the matters comprised in the memorial, with the view of securing the co-operation and support of the profession throughout India." The memorial to Government, just now adopted by you, contains a matter of great local importance, but its prayer is a sufficiently wide one and includes the interests of the profession generally. The claims of the Local Medical Profession, I feel that in consequence of my long absence from Bombay, I am ill-filled to do adequate justice to this subject. The Local Medical Profession consists almost of all those who have passed the Grant Medical College as Graduates or the University as Licentiates and M. D.s, and who have preferred to remain in Bombay instead of seeking work outside it. If I have placed before you two names from the Assistant Surgeons who by their work and attainments had made a name for themselves, of the L. M. P., what two more honoured names can I place before you than those of our President and Dr. Atmaram. Of those that are past and gone, I cannot forget to name two members of our profession, the brothers Drs. Bhau and Narayan Daji. Their early loss was not only a loss to their family and wide circle of friends, but to the scientific public as well. Commanding in nature and possessing talents of a no mean order, Dr. Bhau was well-known for his medical and surgical skill not only in Bombay City, but in distant parts of the Presidency. He took a prominent part in the political movements of the day, and latterly he spent much of his time and money in antiquarian and scientific research. Dr. Narayan was more quiet and retired, but he was no less a devotee of science, and he was the first instance of an alumnus of the College selected for the honour of a Professorial chair. He was for several years Professor of Botany, a subject which he had made his own special study. After Dr. Narayan, Dr. Sakharam Arjoon held that post, but after his untimely death, the chair of Botany was again taken away from the hands of the local medical profession. You all know, gentlemen, the sad story of the last occurrence of this kind. You all know that in the time of a liberal-minded Governor, a princely munificence supplied the means for the foundation of a new chair of Pharmacology, and private munificence of a merchant prince, provided a stately building for the carrying on of laboratory work and original research, and how in the short space of four years the good work just commenced has been prematurely brought to an end. The Professorship of Clinical Medicine in connection with this chair of Pharmacology has also been abolished on the ground that such lectures are delivered by the Professor of Medicine. In England, in all big hospitals, there are at least three clinica lectureships, and the vast and varied material of pathology and disease is utilized for laying before the pupils who crowd round such lecturers. When such is the case there, the second lecturer on Clinical Medicine was found to be unnecessary here. Can it be seriously advanced that after half a century in existence the College is not able to turn out deserving men—men of special talents and study, considered fit to hold some of the minor chairs? The exclusion of all local talent from College work, view it from any point of view, is to be deplored. If it is held that no such capable men have been created by the College, such an opinion is undirectly a reflection upon the ability of the College Staff. If men who could be associated in the teaching work have been turned out, the non-utilization of such local talent is also a reflection upon the management. The fact of the matter is that that touch which existed between the Professors and their pupils in the pre-University period is now non-existant. In England the various medical colleges secure the services of the best men of their own production. This is a general rule. No such attachment or regard for *its best students* exists in the Indian medical colleges. This want of attachment is to be greatly and sincerely regretted. That the Grant College is turning out some excellent material there is no doubt. Only lately the local papers contained a complimentary obituary notice of Dr. Gokhle, an M.A., and M.D. of the Bombay University. There are many men of such a stamp, but *no suitable openings being found for them* they languish. On the Arts side fifty years ago the first Native was appointed Professor of Mathematics; he was no less a man than Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P., whom Bombay so befittingly honoured last week. At Poona, Professor Kero Luxmon Chattre held a similar post, and Dr. Bhandarkar, our present Vice-Chancellor, has only lately retired from the post of Professor of Sanskrit in the Poona College. I could name others also. The Arts colleges recognise and utilize the best men of their production; only the medical colleges recognise no talent or worth even in their best students, their first-class prizemen Licentiates or M. D.s. I am here tempted to quote a few lines from Professor Bardon Sanderson's presidential address delivered before the British Assoiation for the advancement of science at Nottiningham. Referring to the work in physiology commenced by Muller and his successors Brucke, Du Bois Raymond, and Helmholtz, who were his pupils and to the work of Ludwig in Germany, and of Claude Bernard, in France, Professor Sanderson remarked that "the work which they began at that remarkable time (1845-55), is now being carried on by their pupils, or their pupil's pupils, in England, America, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, and even in that youngest contributor to the advancement of science, Japan." But here, where masters have no pupils, and pupils can never aspire to become masters, there is no hope for any advancement. When all the openings for a future career are entirely closed here, how can the medical men show what they are capable of—how can medical education advance? Notwithstanding a liberal paternal Government, the children of the soil are practically excluded from the pursuit of the higher science connected with the profession of medicine. In the educational establishment of this Presidency, and I believe it is true also of other Presidencies, the best available talent for teaching particular subjects is secured, under covenant, by the Secretary of State for India, and English University men who have made particular branches of knowledge their speciality are selected for holding Indian Professorships. The medical colleges are, like the Arts, Engineering, and other colleges, purely educational institutions, and why in the matter of nomination to the various chairs, a different course is adopted, it is difficult to understand, that the study of a medical college are purely of a profe... ...ssional nature and relate to distinct branches of ... Natural Science, and hence it is of great importance that the chairs of such scientific colleges should be filled by men who have made certain branches of Medical Science their special study. In the matter of filling up the Professorships, the Medical College ought to be placed upon the same footing as the sister colleges of the Arts and Engineering Faculties, and best men of any nationality should be selected for the various chairs, irrespective of any service claims. This is not my individual opinion, but I am informed that such was also the conviction of men directly concerned with our Educational Department. I learn that so early as 1861, the then Professors of the G. M. C. service men themselves, openly laid down at a meeting of the Medical Faculty and represented to Government that the Professorship in the College should not be reserved for any class or service but be thrown open to the whole profession. And if what has appeared in the local paper be correct, it seems that only recently, the Director of Public Instruction of Madras, after a careful inquiry into the working of the Madras Medical College, protested against the present system of making appointments and against the interference of the head of the medical department with the management of an educational institution. And he has submitted to Government a recommendation to the effect that the Medical College should be like all other colleges entirely under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, and that appointments thereto should be made by him on the principle of selection by virtue of special training and qualification for the respective professorships, or as obtains with the appointments in the other Colleges, the Secretary of State should send out specially qualified Professors for the Medical Colleges as well. These are some of the points which have to be worked out, and on which respectful representations to Government have to be made. This will be the duty of the Committee which you will appoint by the passing of the proposition which I have now the honour of formally placing before you for your acceptance.

Dr. S. W. Kane seconded the proposition.

The proposition being suppported by Drs. Dadabhai Jamasji, A. G. Viegas, and B. S. Shroff, was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. A. P. Cama, seconded by Dr. D. B. Master, a vote of thanks to the chairman was passed, which concluded the proceedings.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 2nd December 1893, under the provisions of Act V. 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Arthur Clement Evans, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Ganges Canal, Aligarh, for a Hay and Grain Kiln; K. Zakiuddin Ahmed, in His Highness the Nizam's Civil Service at Gulbergah, for calculating advertisements of the firms of trade by private persons in their private letters posted. Marshall Burns Lloyd of Minneapolis, in the United States of America, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for coiling wire and weaving wire fabric; Lloyd Heber Chase, of Namoi Hawthorn Road, Caulfield, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Civil Engineer, for an improved optical fore-sight for rifles and other firearms and ordnance; Robert Gilmour, of No. 6, Gungadhur Baboo's Lane, Mechanic, and George Lamden, of the same place, Mechanic, for an improved revolving table for advertising and other purposes; Horace Campbell Blaker, of Srinagar, Kashmir, for a lamp wick safety attachment for regulating the height of wick above Burner to be known as the "H. C. B. Attachment"; Horace Campbell Blaker, of Srinagar, Kashmir, for an improved interlocking fastener for doors and other parts of Tents, to be known as "the Bendemeer Fastener" and for appliances connected therewith; James Bigler, Engineer and Contractor residing at Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New York, one of the United States of America, for Signal Buoys; Christian Erdbrink, Engineer of Paderborn, in the province of Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, for improvements in blast pipes for Locomotives; David Isaacs, Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Whelan, Coen & Co., of Hubli, Southern Mahratta Country, British India, for a new or improved Cocoanut Scraper; John Brown, of London, England Engineer, for improvements in tearolling machines. Henry Wilmot Bryning, Supervisor Public Works Department, Railway Branch, at present residing at Simla, for an improved dandy or stretcher for carrying invalids, accident cases or those wounded in battle; William Daniel Tilden, Draughtsman, Public Works Department, Government of India, Simla, for an improvement in the application of levers and connecting rods to a system of punkah-pulling known as Mundy's Equidistant punkah-pulling system.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V. of 1888; in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888:—Mark Fawcett, Brett Agate Elphicke and John Hope, Constructional Engineers, of 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, England, for improvements in the construction of fireproof and ventilating floors, ceilings and roofs, etc., (Filed 27th November 1893); George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London, England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12 Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in buffing and draw gear for railway wagons and carriages. (Filed 27th November 1893.); George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12 Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in brake apparatus for railway wagons and carriages. (Filed 27th November 1893); William Shearing Busby, of the South Melbourne Engineering Works, Smith Street, South Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Engineer, for improvements in locks and striking plates principally applicable to rail way carriage doors. (Filed 27th November 1893.); Philippe Paul Aries, of 21 Boulevard Poissonniere, in the republic of France, Manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of hats and appa, ratus relating thereto. (Filed 23rd November 1893.); Karl Thomann, of 20 Merseburger Strasse, Halle on the Saale, Germany, Maunfacturer, for an improved roofing title, and means for the manufacture of same. (Filed 27th November 1893.); Wilbur Stephen Scudder, of No. 94 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Kings County, in the State of New York, United States of America, Machinist, for improvements in machines for casting lines of type for use in printing. (Filed 23rd November 1893).

The under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888:—Shaikh Haji Rahim Bakhsh and son, Watch Merchants and Proprietors of the Sait-i-Islam (Islamiya swatch), Ludhiana, Chours Bazar, Punjab for a watch dial and dome case cover with certain Arabic inscriptions and a Mariner's compass thereon.

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fouth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) for within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. J. Riekie's invention for a high pressure valve for compound engines to be called Riekie's improved valeu for compound engines; (Specification filed 27th August 1889.); Invention of T. E. Thomson and Co., Limited, for a cheap lamp reflector and wind protector. (Specification filed 2nd September 1889.); Messrs. E. J. Hall and H. I. Norton's invention for an improved clasp for bands for securing papers envelopes, and the like, together in bundles. (Specification filed 30th August 1889.); Mr. T. C. W. Somerlatt's invention for the manufacture of matches (sulpher and safety) from materials other than wood. (Specification filed 27th August 1889); Mr. R. Handel's invention for a new musical instrument called the Lithophon. (Specification field 29th August 1889).

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

THE following is the result of the Melbourne Cup as reported in the *Australasian*:—

A handicap of 10,000 sovereigns and a trophy value 150 sovereigns added: second, 2,000 sovereigns; third, 1,000 sovereigns. Two miles.

J D Lowis ns b h Tarcoola, by Newminster—Imogene, aged, 8-4, H Cripps 1
W R Wilson's ch c Carnage, by Nordenfeldt—Mersey, 3 years, 7-7 H Moran 2
I Farnbaw ns br c Jeweller, late Tamerick, by Splendor—Souvenir, 4 years, 7-7 W Delaney 3
D O'Brien's b c Loyalty, 3 years, 7-8, C Moore 4
S G Cook's b h The Admiral, 6 years, 9-9, T Sanders 0
J Mitchell's b g Cremorne, 5 years 9-7, T Norriker 0
J B Clark's ch c Camoola, 4 years, 9-5, E Huxley 0
J Redfearn's b h Malvolio, 6 years, 9-4, G Redfearn 0
F W Purches's b h Portsea, 5 years, 9-2, G Trainor 0
S Hordern's br br h Realm, 6 years, 9-0, F Cleal 0
S H Gollan's b h Sternchaser, 5 years, 9-0, P White 0
J Crozier's b g Vakeel, 4 years, 8-11, D Boase 0
W R Hall's bl h Oxide, 5 years, 8-7, C Parker 0
W Blackler's b h Port Admiral, 5 years, 8-5, including 3lb penalty, E Hodgkins 0
A S Chirmside's br g Newman, 5 years, 8-1, P M'Gowan 0
I T Carslake's b h Sainfoin, 5 years 8-0, C Ettridge 0
H Hunter's ch c Tridentate, 4 years, 7-10, M'Tavish 0
J Turnbull's br c Light Artillery, 3 years, 7-7, M Harris 0
W A Gardiner's b c Trenchant, 3 years, 7-6, including 7lb penalty, Gardiner 0
J Crozier's ch c Lord Grenville, 5 years, 7-5, R Walker 0
F W Purches's ch

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

The Commission re-assembled on Thursday morning in the Bengal Council Chamber. *Present:* Lord Brassey, President, the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhunga, Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M. P., Mr. A. U. C. Fanshawe, C. S., and Mr. Haridas Vehariias.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MUNRO.

Mr. J. Munro, C. B., formerly Commissioner in Bengal and late Chief Commissioner of Police, London, was the first witness examined. The following is a brief abstract of his statement.—I was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service. After serving in various appointments I returned to England, and was appointed Chief Commissioner of Police in London. I am now engaged in missionary work in this country: All that I have to say refers only to Lower Bengal, because all my service was in those districts. I wrote a pamphlet on the opium trade. In that pamphlet I stated that, so far as I am aware, the cultivation of opium, and the connection of Government with the opium trade form no obstacle whatever to the missionary work in Lower Bengal. There is no possibility of the people being demoralised because the quantity of opium consumed is very, very trafling indeed. I have my pamphlet with me. In that pamphlet I stated "that the revenue derived by the Government of India from the export of opium is about six crores of rupees, or about four million pounds sterling, while the revenue from the consumption of opium in Lower Bengal is sixteen lakhs of rupees, excluding license taxes, that is about £120,000. Including license fees the sum will be about £140,000. This is not much in a population of over seventy millions. This surely is not a very large sum to be made from the indulgence in a particular drug by about seventy millions of the population of the province when we reflect that the national "Drink Bill" of the United Kingdom, with a population of about thirty-eight millions, amounted last year to a hundred and forty million pounds. In Bengal, containing a population of about seventy millions, the total consumption of opium is about 1,940 maunds, that is to say, the annual amount of opium consumed per head is about sixteen grains.... The fact remains that those most addicted to the use of the drug are the Ooriyas or inhabitants of Orissa, a country subject at all times to floods and inundation, with a population amongst whom crimes of a grave nature are little known, who are peaceful in their habits, and as hardworking as any of the peasantry in Bengal proper." I was Inspector-General of Jails for five years, and the whole of the serious crime in Bengal passed under my view. The conclusion which I came to was that so far as regards crime, opium has no perceptible influence in causing it whatever. As far as figures show, where there is most opium consumed there is little crime, and where there is little opium consumed there is plenty of crime. Lazy, idle fellows of all classes frequent the opium dens, but I would not think of looking for criminals amongst them. There is more evil done in India by the consumption of alcohol than by the consumption of opium. I have been for many years a member of the corresponding committee of the Church Missionary Society, and have come across many missionaries, but do not remember any one ever suggesting that the opium trade in Lower Bengal formed an obstacle to missionary work.

EVIDENCE OF MR. GIBBONS.

Mr. J. M. Gibbons, C.I.E., Manager of the Bettiah Raj, was then examined. The following is a brief abstract of his statement:—

I arrived in India in December 1854, or thirty-nine years ago. Roughly speaking, of that time I spent two years in the Goruckpore district as assistant in a zemiudari, two years in Calcutta in a merchant's office, eleven as an indigo planter in Chumparan, twenty-two in charge of the Bettiah estates (in Chumparun, in Tirhoot, in Sarun, and in Goruckpore), and two years in England. The poppy is grown everywhere in Behar, and opium is consumed among all classes of the population. I believe every town has its smoking den, but I have never known any habitual smoker, so cannot speak from personal knowledge regarding the effect it has on such. I have known many who eat opium daily, many who take it in large quantities, but they are nearly all men who originally come to us from the North-West, merchants, sepahis, and others. I have never known it do them any apparent injury. I have known them to be very stupid and nervous before they had taken their morning dose, but as bright and clear-headed as the best of us after they had taken it. In small quantities, and to those who require stimulation, I have no doubt that it is a better stimulant than either the country toddy or ganja. A man who takes opium is never noisy or offensive to his neighbours; the man who takes toddy or ganja is often noisy and quarrelsome. It it simply impossible to define when a person takes opium in this country medicinally and when he takes it from habit, and therefore impossible to prohibit the use of it for any but medicinal purposes. As to whether the people would be willing to bear the cost of prohibition, I should say no, most certainly not. I would not prohibit its growth, manufacture, or sale. The crop is a profitable crop to the agriculturists; its use is beneficial, and seldon injurious. But I would prohibit the licensing of smoking dens, not from what I know of the effect smoking has on the physical condition of the smoker, but as tending to encourage idle habits, much in the same way as public houses do in England. If people wish to smoke, let them smoke in their own houses; they will then smoke in moderation, and not be encouraged by the example of others to take more than is good for them.

Our Government is a strong Government, and poppy is a crop easily seen and detected where grown; the cultivation could of course be prohibited in British territory and stopped, but the growth could not be stopped just outside our frontiers. If opium is to be grown at all, if its production is to be controlled, it must be grown as a Government monopoly. As it is at present, it is a profitable, and, on the whole, a secure crop to the cultivator. It is to every one's interest that the poppy cultivation should be retained; to the interest of the tax-payer, the merchant, the landholder, and cultivator. To the tax-payer and merchant, in so much that the loss of revenue to the Government would have to be supplied by direct taxation, or by duties levied on other goods. To the landholders, as it enables their tenants to meet their rents. To the cultivator it is profitable in many ways. Oats are the only crop I know of that may be sown with a chance of success after poppy. Wheat, barley, peas, gram, oil-seeds, etc., must all be sown quickly or the season is lost. Larger profits may be made from other crops than is received from hoppy, but I know of no other crop that can take its place. Ginger will yield larger returns; but ginger can only be grown in shade. Turmeric also, but all lands will not yield turmeric, and only special castes grow it. Sugarcane also, but sugarcane requires heavy labour; uses the land for the whole year, and I have known of good crude sugar to be a drug on the market, unsaleable in some seasons. Tobacco in some few cases gives enormous profit, and is increasing enormously in cultivation, especially in Tirhoot, but tobacco-growing requires special knowledge, great care and hard labour, monopolises the soil in most cases for a twelvemonth, and cannot be grown in all lands.

To Mr. Fanshawe: Men who took large quantities of opium appeared stupid and nervous. As matters stood now he did not think there was any crop which could compete succesfully with opium.

To Mr. Wilson: As a matter of fact, after a good season, the cultivation of opium was decreased, and after a bad year Government did its utmost to increase the opium crop.

EVIDENCE OF MR. PEAL.

Mr. S. S. Peal, F. R. G. S., a tea planter, was next examined. The following is a brief summary of his statement:—

I have had considerable experience of the use and effects of opium, extending over thirty years, having employed Assamese, Kachari, and Bengali labour for clearings and cultivation, issuing the drug myself; the monthly supply of which for some 10 or 12 years amounted to a boat 40lb. Having to cut up, weigh and distribute this myself—natives not being trustworthy—I naturally discouraged the consumption, but found that it diminished my available village labour. Previous to my arrival the drug had been cultivated by villagers in the forests, illicitly, and after cultivation had been prohibited by Government. I frequently came across these sites, and the custom was given up largely in consequence of the superior quality of the opium supplied by Government. As far as my experience and enquiries went, I never knew boys to indulge in it, and young men very rarely—unless as a medicine, its use was confined to middle-aged and elderly people—as a stimulant and sedative, never producing injurious results at all comparable to the use of spirits among the European working classes, of whom I had an extensive experience for seven years in London, ere coming to India. I could seldom detect an opium-eater by his personal appearance and general habit. Its effect on old people seems to be notoriously beneficial. I have known of but one death due to it, and that was a case of determined suicide by a Bengali coolie.

Mr. James Wilson, late Editor and Proprietor of the *Indian Daily News*, was then examined. The following is a brief summary of his evidence-in-chief:—

My belief is that the intelligent opinion of India is opposed to the objects of the Anti-opium Association. The reasons for that opinion are various, and are both financial and moral. The people of India generally are a sober people, conservative in character, little given to change. They say that opium is suited to their disposition, consistent with their quiet and inoffensive habits, and that if the general use of it is suppressed, practices will arise much more obnoxious in their effects, and more injurious to their character and interests. That instead of opium, people will take to other and more pernicious drugs, as ganja or other spirits, which are fiery in their nature, and which can be had quite as cheaply as opium. It is not clear, therefore, what is to be gained by the suppression of opium, unless the more obnoxious drugs and liquors can be put down also. The practicable part of the Indian connection with China as regards opium is therefore confined to the production of Bengal. The export for some years past has been rather in excess of 40,000 chests per annum. The population of China is often stated to be from three hundred to four hundred millions, and the opium supplied to "ruin" this vast community scarcely amounts to one ounce per head of the population per annum. Even if we elimate the women and children and take only the adult male population, the amount per head is exceedingly small. As regards the financial or socio-economic view of the question, the expenditure per head of the population it may not be easy to estimate. But one can afford to make liberal concessions, and arrive at a result that scarcely bears out the statements of these worthy friends of China, who withhold their sympathies where they might be more worthily bestowed.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MUKARJI.

Mr. T. N. Mukarji, of the Indian Museum, was the last witness examined. The following is a summary of his statement: The people of India have no prejudice against opium. It is not interdicted by their religion, nor is public opinion against it as it is against alcohol. The use of opium arrests natural decay after the age of fifty. Old people find relief in it from the diseases and discomforts of old age, while younger people find relief in certain diseases. It is not an aphrodisiac. It is a poison, but it is less injurious than alcohol. The habit of taking opium in excess among those who cannot afford it leads to petty thefts, not to violent crimes. Excess in opium makes a man inert and dozy, but never boisterous. Opium prolongs life. Opium-smoking is looked down upon, not opium eating. The results of the total prohibition of opium will be wide-spread dissatisfaction, while the people will take to more injurious intoxicants. People do not take to it because it is quite unnecessary, and because they are afraid of contracting the habit. For those who require some kind of stimulant, opium is far better than ganja or alcohol.

To Mr. Fanshawe: He had taken opium in its various forms, but he was not a habitual consumer.

The Commission then rose for the day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Monroe 1435 tons captain C Jones cleared yesterday for Calcutta in balast.

The s s st. Giles, 2,201 tons, captain J Fortay, cleared yestetday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1432 tons, captain F Sheldrick will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The s s Lindisfarne 1,944 tons, Captain E Andrew arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (18th November) with a cargo of 1,00,589 cases Kerosine oil. The vessels is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The s s Doris, 771 tons, Captain J Raben, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Bankkok, (26th November) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s.s, Henry Bolckow 689 tons Captain F C B Hardcastle sailed yesterday for Karachi and Pirsian Gulf, with a general cargo, Mr B C da costa and 110 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Uumballa 1242 tons captain A the Stebbing arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (27th) November) via Coast ports with a cargo of rice and Africa and Dr Zellmeger as cabin and five deck passengers.

The Hamburg Calcutta Line s s Baria, 1,983 tons Captain T Ostermann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (4th November) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The French Mail Steamer Laseyne, 1,157 tons Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Mr L E Arnold, Mr D Delpny, and Mr A Breton. For Karachi—Mr and Mrs Anderson and 45 deck.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Kola, captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S W King, Surgu-Col De. Hughes' Revd F Schaefee Serg Major F. C Webb Mr S Ebrahim and 50 others Mr. J Loloomul and 85 deck.

The Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Poseidon, 2,433 tons, Captain A Feliner, arrived in harhour yesterday morning from Trieste (21st November), via Port Said and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Trieste—Mr and Mrs Miller, infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, Mr and MrsGremse, Mr and Mrs Bachnisch, Mrs and Miss Possmann, Mrs and Miss de Grugther, Mrs and Miss Murphy, Miss Nighingale, Mr Hakin Ray, Mr Winterstein, Mr Hoppimann, Mr Geswin Boner, Mr Backer, Mr Vismi Sing Kapur, Mr F Seth, Mr Paul Hoffinann, Mr Himmelreich, and Rev Costa Campos. From Port Said—Mrs Stracssie and lady friend. From Aden—Mr F Pinedy Ferrai and 48 passngers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Doris (s)	Raben	Bangkok, Nov 25.
12	Poseidon (s)	Feliner	Trieste, Nov 21.
	Lindisfarne (s)	Andrew	Batoum, Nov 18.
	Umballa (s)	Stebbing	Rangoon, Nov 27.
	Baria (s)	Ostermann	Hamburg, Nov 4.
	Pachumba (s)	Boon	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Samoa (s)	Adams	Antwerp.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, &c.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf.
	Clan Monroe (s)	Jones	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Russell, for Karachi.
" St Giles, Forley, for Antwerp.
" Chupra, Sheldrick, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Thames, for China, &c.
" Baria, for Madras, and Calcutta.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Doris, for Tuticorin.
" City of Perth, for Karachi and Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.		
7	Soindia s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
6	M. Meanatchy s	Rangoon.
	Benares s	Hamburg.
	Huzara s	Bombay.
	Putiala s	Negapatam.
	Clan Macneil s	London.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
	October.				
18	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Cruise		
N	ovember.				[sea
4	Crocodile H M's Troop Ship	Corry	Put back from	1	Malta F O
24	Hodeida	Abdool Aziz	Suez	28	Suez
26	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	27	Somali coast
27	Britannia	Kennedy	Seychelles		London
	Naderi	McAllister	Jeddah		Bombay
	Arcadia	Andrews	London		Sydney
	B Belhaven	Crosby	Port Said	5	Calcutta
	Elphinstone				
28	R I M	Mitchell	Zailla	1	Suez
	Shannon	Crowe	London	28	Bombay
	Bengal	Barratt	Calcutta	29	London
29	Coromandel	Wheler	London		Calcutta
	C Mackinon	Barham	Madras		London
	Venesia	Cherullo	Mussowa	30	Mussowa
	Amber	Greory	Perim		Sea (Calcutta ropairs)
	Gorji	Thomas	Bussorah	29	London
	Admiral	West	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	K Elizabeth	Von Beckan	Colombo	2	Pola
30	Britannia	Preston	Sydney	30	London
	Clyde	Parfitt	Bombay		
	Bayern	Schmolder	China	1	Bremen
D	ecember.				
1	Merkara	Bergemann	Brisbane		London
	Castledale	Davies	Calcutta		Genoa
	Abdul Kader	Illich	Constant'ple.	2	Persian Gulf
	Seohsen	Supmer	Bremen		China
2	Purulia	Simpson	Bombay	5	Zanzibar
	Hajeen	Goldsworty	Bombay	2	Amsterdam
	Woodcock	Grig	Hodeida	4	Hodeida
	Tuna	Petey	Somali coast.		Somali coast
2	Manilla	Fared	Bombay	3	Genoa
	Altonowee	Murray	Barrow		Coconada
	Sydney	Auge	China		Marseilles
	Semaricia (French Yacht)	Viet	Bushire		
4	Curfew	Sangster	Batoum	4	Tuticorin
	Java	Frohawk	Zanzibar		

Aden, December 5.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—5 bales skins, Brier and Katz; 30 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 930 cwts myrabolians, S Ramjee; 1005 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 140 cwts gum, M L Asso; 315 cwts oilbanum, and 105 cwts mother of pearl shell, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 350 cwts colombo roots and 262 cwts blackpepper, V J Thanvi; 40 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 45 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Mooraj; 18 bales hides and skins, Peatonjee Eduljee Boyce; 7 cwts nutmeg and 28 lbs, tortoise shells, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 165 cwts oilbanum, L Chuttoo.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 600 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 130 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey; 790 cwts mowra seed, 381 cwts groundnuts, and 550 cwts gingelly seed, Hugo Schiver and Co; 3200 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat bran, and 1,150 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Benedick s—24,900 cwts wheat, 2,600 cwts rapeseed, 3,993 cwts ground nuts, and 16,249 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

LaSeyne s—8 boxes silver coins (Rs. 45,260) and gold coins. (Rs. 13,740) The Comptoir National D Escompte de Paris.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Giles s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 605 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 310 bales cottor, Volkart Brothers; 210 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 6,080 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Samoa s—2,000 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 355 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Kolpino s—50 bales cotton. Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—10 bales twist, M Hazarimul; 18 bales twist. The City of Bombay M Co; 578 bales twist, Tata and Sons.

Teheran s—200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 130 cwts oilbanum, G H Visram; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, and 76 cwts sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—105 cwts sandalwood, Juna Kika; 10 bales twist, The City of Bombay M Co; 700 bales twist, Tata and Sons.

Teheran s—382 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—150 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A G for M, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 11.

Tillard, Major-Genl, Bo, R A, on leave, from Coonoor.
Harrison, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Hongkong.
Caulfield, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.

Harrison, Capt, Bo, R E, from leave, to Kirkee.
Addison, Surgn-Maj, Bo, A M S, from leave, to Nusserabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th December, 1893.

1. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band will parade on the Oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor, Captain S. Tomlinson, Lieut F. W. English and Lieut R. Snell will be the officers of the Guard. Dress—Khaki, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 3539, Vol R Hewson, and No 3540 Vol E W J Crago to A Company; No 3541 Vol A B Pereira, No 3542 Vol L Cardiaz, No 3543 Vol E De Silva and No 3544 Vol R Miranda to F Company.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

3. A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, will be held at the Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 6 p m., to appoint an Executive Committee and officers for the year and to consider such matters as may be laid before the Council by the Presiding Officer.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Recruits not yet dismissed from the Riding School are requested to attend there daily (Sunday excepted) for drill under the Sergt-Instructor.

2. The Squadron will parade at the back of the Marine Lines on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th December, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day, 6-30 a.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill for Members generally, irrespective of Sub-divisions.

To-day, 3-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 3-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

Friday 15th instant, 3-30 p.m.—Theoretical Instructions (Subject Laying.)

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-morrow, 7-45 p.m.—Instructions in Laying.

To-morrow, 3-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

Friday 15th instant, 3-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2 Parade for Saturday next the 16th instant:—No 1 Company will fall in at the Prince of Wales' Statue, as follows:—1st parade 3-30 p.m., 2nd parade 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. All members who can possibly do so are requested to fall in for the first parade at 3-30 p.m., and those who cannot do so should parade at 4 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

The parade for No 2 Company will be notified hereafter.

3. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

4 The following notice is published for information:—"A general meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Fort Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Friday the 15th instant at 6 p.m., to appoint an Executive Committee and Officers for the season and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward by the Presiding Officer."

The previous notice convening this meeting at 6 p.m. to-day, is cancelled.

5 The patronage of the Corps has been awarded to the London Lyric Company on the evening of Friday the 15th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF DECEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction all over the country. Readings are highest at Ajmere and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar and South Coromandel coasts. Gradients are steep on and off the West Coast between Bhuj and Cochin and also on and off the Coromandel Coast. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Bombay and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Calicut, 12 at Bombay, 10 at Ratnagiri and 9 at Madras. The maximum temperaaure is from 2° to 4° above the mean of the season at Cochin, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Rajkot and Bhuj, and the minimum from 4° to 6° in defect at Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Seconderabad, Masulipatum and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at, Cochin and Ratnagiri, and the lowest 44° at Allahabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy at Delhi, Veraval, Malegaon, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Weather conditions in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar and Coromandel coasts are disturbed, and as gradients are still steep, fresh to strong equally winds are to be expected there. Humidity and cloud are both increasing at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, and conditions are becoming favourable for rain. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Bhuj and Mangalore are also steep, and fresh to strong winds are probable. The weather message of the 11th from Madras has not yet been received but high winds appear to have been blowing there on the 10 th and 11th. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression or low pressure area to the south—westwards of Cochin and to the west of Colombo, and the weather remains squally and unsettled. and strong winds are probable blowing there. The weather off the west coastin the Arabian Sea is in a somewhat unsettled condition.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th December, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·996
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	64·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·621
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·5
General Directions of wind	E, ENE, ESE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	321

* From midnight to midnight.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazetta of India*, December 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut R R Vaughan, I S C, 22nd Punjab Infy, Offg Cant Magte. Benares, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt G R Row, I S C, 44th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam for employment as Comdt of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battn.

The service of Mr W B Stuart, Assist Supt of Polices Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

The services of the Rev J F W Gompertz, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estbt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Province and Oudh.

The Rev S S Scott has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut W D Daunt, I S C, Squadron Officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept for temporary employment in the Army Remount Dept.

Mr. Oscar Schmidt-Ernsthausen, Consul for Germany at Calcutta, resmed charge of his office, and of the Consulate General.

Capt W W Norman, I S C, Comdt of the Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave, for ninety days,

Lieut W M Cuoitt, I S C, to be Offg Political Agent, of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist Secy to the Govt of India.

Mr. J. F. Sequeira, Uncovenanted Assist and Treasury Officer to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave, for three months.

Mr. A. Paes, Head Clerk in the Office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Uncovenanted Assist and Treasury Officer to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lieut A. H. McMahon, I S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class, is re-appointed, on return from deputation with the Kabul Mission, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut A. McConaghey, I S C Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted as Assist Political Agent in Zhob, vice Lieut E. LeMesurier, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date of his relief.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Offg Deppy Auditor General, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year.

Lieut Col A. W. Baird, R. E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is granted furlough for 1 year and 22 days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F E Johnson, R A, to be Brigade Major to the Inspr-Genl of Artillery in India.

Lieut T C Plowden, R W S Regt, Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut G D M Moore, Lancashire Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 28th bo Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut H G P Beville, Suffolk Regt, Offg Sqdn Officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut Seville will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List of the British Army are admitted to the Indian staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut B H B Magrath, attached to the 16th Madras Infy, and Second Lieut Ernest George Wilberforce Pratt, attached to the 20th Madras Infy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt J A H Pollock, I S C, Wing Comdr and second in command 3rd Sikh Infy, for one year. Lieut J Fisher, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 1st Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, for one year; Lieut F H B Commeline, I S C, Sqdn, Comdr, 2nd Bengal Lancers, for one year; Lieut S Clay, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 43rd Bengal Infy, for one year; and Lieutt F W Daniell, I S C, Wing Officer, 8th Bengal Infy, for six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut A G Vivian, I S C, 5th Punjab Cav, till 24th Sept 1894.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Major S H P Graves, I S C, Comdt, 40th Bengal Infy, (p a) for three months; Capt G R Brown, I S C Wing Officer, 1st Batt, 4th Gurkha Rifles, (m c) for six months; Capt E J Medley, I S C, Sqdn Comdr 17th Bengal Cav, (p a) for one month; Lieutt G S Worsley, R A Subaltern. No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for six months; Lieut J L Meyer, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, temporary, 1st grade, Public Works Dept, (m c) for two months; Lieut H S Rogers, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept (m c) for three months; Lieut J S Grove, I S C, 1st Bengal Cavy, (m c) for six months; Capt J H Smith, Depy Commissary, Ordnance Dept, (m c) for six months; and Surgn-Lieut-Col J Reid, M B, Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta, (m c) for three months.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:—Col J Ewing, 7th Dec 1893; and Cols F D M Brown, V C, and D McNeil, 8th Dec 1893.

Assist Commissary and Hon Lieut T Jameson, to be Depy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's appoval; Depy Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut H Elkington, to be Assist Commissary; Condr C Powis, to be Depy Assist Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; and Sub-Condr G S Newbold, to be Condr, and Supernumerary Sub-Condr J Wiggins to be absorbed in that rank, with effect from the 15th Nov. 1893, vice Depy Commissary and Hony Major J Moorhead, retired.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Condr J F Tapp, Assist Mechanical Engr, Gun Carriage Factory, seconded, to be Condr, seconded; and Sub-Condr W Blazey, to be Condr, and Store Sergt W Hogg to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 22nd March, 1893, to complete establishment, vice Condr G G Splane, retransferred to ars-enal duty.

Lieut-Col H Howell, I S C, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, 1st Punjab Infy, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service from the 16th Nov, 1893.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Order of British India, with effect from the 9th October, 1893:—To the 1st class, with the title of Sardar Bahadur—Subadar Major Mohammad Ibrahim, Bahadur, 10th Bom Infy, vice pensioned Subadar Major Itu Bagwab, Sardar Bahadur, 4th Bombay Infy, deceased.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd (Cadet) Batt Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—J R Maples Esq, to be Major, vice Meade, promoted.

Moulmein Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut H L Eales, to be Capt to complete the establishment.

N-W Ry Vol Rifles—Lieut-Col B A Sargeannt, R E resigns his appointment as Hony Col of the above corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate Sub-Lieut J J W Calderon:—R I M for 12 months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut S D A Crookshank, R E, Assist Engr 3rd grade State Railways is transferred to the N W Provinces and Oudh.

The undermentioned passed students of the Sibpur Engineering College are appointed to the Public Works Dept as Assist Engrs 3rd grade, old classification and posted as follows:—Baboo Ahindra Chundra Mookerjee to Burma; and Baboo Modhu Sudan Sen Gupta to Bengal.

Mr A C Learmonth, Ex Eng, 2nd grade Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr J Murphy, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to the Provincial Engr Service of the Public Works Dept, and is graded as an Assist Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr J Lang, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough for two months.

Lieut E G Farquharson, R E, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, whose services were temporarily lent to the Military Works Dept, is posted to Hyderabad.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

The servcs of Capt C F Close, R E Offg Deppy Supt, 2nd grade having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, the following promotions are made with effect from 3rd Dec 1893:—Mr C W Cood, Assist Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Deppy Supt, 2nd grade; Lieut J M Burn, R E, Offg Asst Supt, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.; and Mr J S Pemberton, Assist Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assist-Supt 1st grade.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R C Barker, C I E, Assist Supt, class VI, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year and twelve days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Capt C H Dawson, I S C returned from furlough on the 13th ult, and assumed charge of his duties as Offg Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Com, Meywar Bhil Corps, and as Second Assist to the Resident, Meywar, on the forepoon of the 15th idem from Major T S D E Bignell, Indian Staff Corps.

Surgn-Capt J C White, M B, I M S (Bengal), assumed medical charge of the Deoli Irregular

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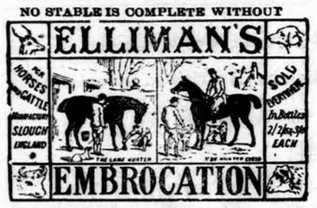

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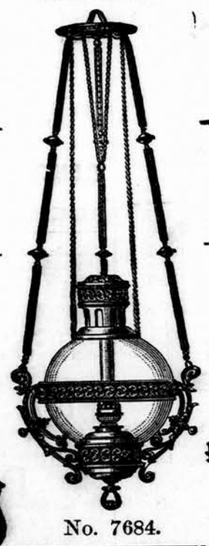

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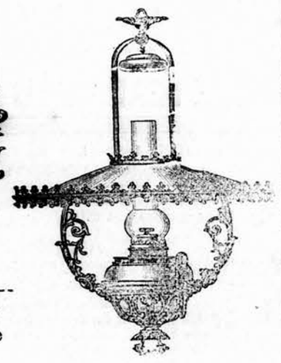

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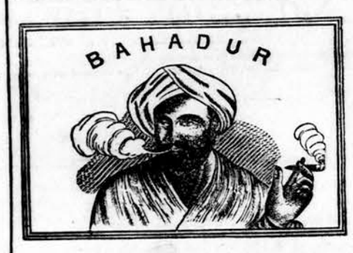

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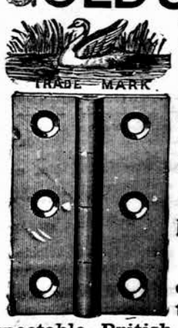

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